

Cut the "Eat" Out of "Wheat"

THE PATRIOTIC PLEDGE

Ky., 1918

I have a family of _____ persons living at my house. I have on hand _____ pounds of wheat flour. I agree that in my home we will not use more than six pounds of wheat products in thirty days for each person, including flour, crackers, Victory bread, macaroni, etc., until the next harvest comes in August. I agree to hold at my home all wheat flour which I have on hand over a thirty days' supply for my family on the ration of six pounds per month per person, and to dispose of such surplus as the United States Food Administration may direct in the interest of national safety. If my surplus flour is given to the Government, I am to be paid what it cost me.

I make and sign this pledge as an American citizen to aid in the winning of the war.

Name _____

P. O. Address _____

To Nation's Women, from Our Men in France

Men's thoughts become serious when they face death in the trenches. Life and the things of life take on new values, new meanings. There is a re-casting of appraisals. Things that in the superficial, careless days of peace and safety and comfort appeared of little account are seen in a new light. Other things that seemed important become of like account.

From a man who went to France as a member of the Red Cross Mission months ago and who has since returned for duty in that stricken land, the Rev. Robert Davis, of Englewood, N. J., comes the following message addressed "To the Women of America from American Men in France," a message which this magazine considers it a high privilege to give to the world: To the Women of America from American Men in France.

It is a still Sunday afternoon, in a still clean valley, the first Sunday of the Expeditionary Force in their permanent camp. The church bells are ringing back home, in the white churches of the villages, in the stone churches on city corners, and you are entering your places, where we have in other times sat beside you,—where we, as little boys, rested our sleepy heads on your comfortable laps, you mothers,—where we stood beside you and held your singing book when we were first married, you wives,—where we watched you shyly as you bowed during prayer, you girls of golden hopes.

This is no letter of one to one, but to all you Women of America from the total heart of your men in France, who love and need you as we never did in careless times. We wonder whether you are thinking of us as constantly as we are thinking of you. You never seemed so loyal and so gentle, so unspeakably patient as you do now. We have criticized you and disregarded your wishes for us. We have forgotten the little courtesies dear to you and have hidden our honest feelings about you. Worst of all, we have lied to you and have murdered love. But that is all past. Now we know that you are the most wonderful people in the world, you women of America. We know that we belong together, you and we, and that it is you and we against

the world, you there and we here, but one family.

You remember how we used to track mud on your kitchen floor? Oh, how clean would be our shoes if we could draw up to your kitchen fiddles now! We used to scold when the food was burned. Somehow, we feel that we would be easier to live with, if we got home. We believe that we will never ask anything else of God if we all can be brought together again, the way we used to be, with our duty met and our world safe.

We lie awake at night in the barns where we are billeted and hate ourselves for the times that you have cried when you smelt liquor on us. We want you to know of all the unspoken prayers now being made for your forgiveness.

It is chiefly for your sake, you Women of America, that we are going to see this thing through. Some of us came to escape routine, or for adventure or because we had failed and ran away from it. But that, too, is past. Now we know that we are in this thing for the sake of America, and about all there is to America for us is you. Love us all you can.

Every day the signal to move East gets nearer. It is life marking off the days on a calendar, this heavy expectancy. We are told that this first little Division is going to be sacrificed to lift French morale. So be it. There will be hundreds of amateur officers, of short supplies. There will be deadly mechanical precision of mitrailleuses aimed at us with three behind them. So be it. We want you to know that we know these things and that at the same time we are thinking of you.

At times like this Sunday afternoon, a pensive gentleness settles over a camp. It is very different from the easy activity of week days. No one wants to quarrel. One has an instinct to share. One thinks repeatedly: "What would you do for a man who is going to die in three months?" and you know that you would do anything for him except fight him.

Women of America, we cannot put into words the pride and homage and trust that your men in France have for you.

—Forbes' Magazine

IN OUR OWN STATE

The Sun Oil Company has brought in another well on the Smyth farm in Lee County, which is estimated as good for twenty barrels.

Thirty-three young men of Lancaster and Garrard County left Lancaster for Camp Taylor, Louisville, for military duty.

Two soldiers charged with desertion were arrested yesterday morning at the home of their parents in Caldwell County and will be returned to Camp Zachary Taylor.

Clark County Hempgrowers' Association has sold 100,000 pounds of hemp to Eastern parties for 15 cents a pound.

The Southwestern Oil Company will drill two offset wells on the Foreka lease in Lee County. These will offset Dan Fraley, of the Eastern Oil Company, and Carson and Veech No. 1 on the Powell, farm.

Two Kentuckians are mentioned in the latest casualty list, containing twenty-eight names. They were Maj. Samuel M. Wilson, prominent attorney of Lexington, wounded, and Troy Mullins, of Haldeman, killed.

Government fixed prices of coal to the public will be reduced soon as a result of an agreement reached between the Fuel and Railroad Administrations, under which the railroads will pay more for coal than they have paid in the past.

The movement of the 17,000 drafted men ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor began Saturday with the arrival of 5,000 men from three States—Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The Ohio selects are the first men from the Buckeye state sent to Camp Zachary Taylor.

The seventy-third annual commencement exercises of the Kentucky Military Institute were held Friday when the members of the graduating class were presented with their diplomas and commissions.

Federal Food Administrator Fred M. Sackett has heard the cases of six Kentucky flour millers who were called before him to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.

Approximately 3,200 selective service eligibles will be added to the draft here on June 5, when Louisville and Jefferson County registers the young men who have attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917. Arrangements already have been made for the enrollment of the new select eligibles and in most of the districts places of registration selected.

News from the Pine Mountain section brings information of the death there of Uncle William Creech, veteran citizen, aged about eighty. Although illiterate, Uncle William spent much of his declining days in church and school work, having made possible the establishment of the Pine Mountain Settlement School, donating the grounds and much of the money necessary for buildings.

Kentucky's Greatest Accomplishment

The greatest accomplishment of her people during these years of contention against the organized liquor interests of Kentucky, however, is not that 81 per cent of her population lives in dry territory and that 96 per cent of her territory is dry, but that during these years of contention and education and agitation, the Kentucky people have come to have a correct measure of the evil effects of the liquor traffic not only on her individual and home life, but as seen in her industrial and economic life, and above all as seen in the pernicious influences of the organized liquor interests in their effort to dominate the governmental interests of the state.

More than 2,000,000 members of American fighting forces are now insured by the United States Government, and approximately 11,000 applications are being received daily. Application for insurance must be made within 120 days after joining the service.

53 U. S. TROOPS DIE WHEN SHIP IS TORPEDOED

British Transport Moldavia Is Sent Down by U-Boat in the Channel.

MEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Victims Were Members of Company B, Fifty-Eighth United States Infantry, Fourth Division—Soldiers Were Asleep at Time.

London, May 27.—The German submarine which torpedoed the British steamer Moldavia was sunk by an American destroyer shortly afterward, it was announced. Prisoners from the submarine have been landed.

Washington, May 27.—The war department gave out the names of 53 members of Company B, Fifty-eighth United States Infantry, Fourth division, missing from the torpedoed British steamer Moldavia.

Few details of the tragedy of the Moldavia have been disclosed. The American soldiers missing are believed to have been sleeping when the vessel was attacked. The attack came early Thursday morning and the submarine succeeded in getting away unseen. According to survivors, the Moldavia was near the southeast coast of England on her way to an English port.

Escorting destroyers rescued the survivors who had fallen into line on the deck of the ship immediately after the torpedo struck near the bridge. The soldiers lost all their belongings.

Soldiers Were Asleep.
London, May 27.—Captain Johnson, an American infantry officer, who was on board the Moldavia, gave a Daily Telegraph representative this account of the sinking.

"The ship was struck just forward of the engines on the port side. All the troops were in their bunks sleeping in their uniforms. There was a loud explosion and then the ship's whistle was blown, which was a signal for everybody to come on deck. The men had been assigned to particular boats and boat drill had been held every day. The men assembled in perfect order. Their discipline was splendid, the best I ever saw."

"The Moldavia listed to port, but righted itself and ran on for about 15 minutes to avoid being hit again. Then it began to sink steadily. Orders were given to lower the boats and rafts and we got off."

"Destroyers had been circling around us all the time and as soon as the Moldavia was struck they dropped several depth charges. No second torpedo was fired and we saw nothing of the submarine. We remained in the life boats until the ship sank, when we were taken on board the destroyers."

"As soon as the men got aboard the boats and rafts they began singing and laughing and when the ship sank they gave three cheers."

"Of the 53 missing, two are corporals and the others privates. I believe all were killed by the explosion."

Less than a quarter of an hour after the Moldavia had been torpedoed virtually every man had gone over the sides of the vessel into the life boats.

Edwin and Clyde Bosley of North Troy, Va., leaped from the deck and were drowned. Had it not been for this the losses which are given officially as 53 American soldiers, would have been confined to those killed by the explosion of the torpedo. The Bosley brothers were on guard when the ship was struck. There was a sharp list, and they evidently believed she was turning over. Search was made for them, but they were not seen after they jumped overboard.

Huns Shift Sunken Ship.

The Germans have succeeded in shifting the concrete-laden cruiser Vindictive, sunk in the harbor of Ostend on May 10 by British raiding forces.

The Vindictive, according to the Times, is now lying close alongside the eastern pier, leaving a passage about 30 feet wide. This is enough to allow destroyers to go in and out, but, nevertheless, the Germans are not using the harbor.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made by the Germans to dredge a passage between the two old cruisers sunk in the harbor of Zeebrugge. A German destroyer, sunk this week by bombs dropped by British naval airmen, lies close to the cruisers.

The basin at Bruges, which is connected with both Ostend and Zeebrugge, is full of German shipping, but the canal is not being used.

The Treasury Department has extended to Great Britain an additional credit of \$75,000,000, making the total American loans to that country \$2,735,000,000, and the total to all belligerents \$5,363,850,000.

ANDREW JACKSON



Andrew Jackson, great-grandson and namesake of the famous general and president, Andrew Jackson, who fought in the war of 1812 and won the battle of New Orleans, is now a sergeant in the United States army. His father, too, was a soldier, fighting on the side of the South in our Civil war.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES TO RECEIVE INCREASE

TO AFFECT NEARLY 2,000,000 MEN
—ORDER APPLIES TO ALL
OF 164 SYSTEMS.

Suggestions of Wage Body Carried Out, But Hours of Work Are Not To Be Reduced—Retroactive to Last January 1.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—General pay increases for nearly two million railroad employees were announced by Director General McAdoo, retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially recommendations of the Railway Wage Commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than \$300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about \$100 to nearly \$200 each. The Director General deferred from the Wage Commission's recommendations in the following particulars:

The principle of the basic eight-hour day is recognized, but owing to exigencies of the war situation, hours of employment are not actually reduced and overtime is to be paid pro rata; future readjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

In addition to the ordinary scale of increase, day laborers, employed mainly on track work, are to get at least 2 1/2 cents an hour more than they received last December 31. A minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades including machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths; and women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work, and negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment. To work out a multitude of inequalities of pay among employees doing similar work in different localities, and other injustices caused by varying rules of employment and condition of organization, the Director General created a new Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, consisting of three labor representatives and three railway executives, which will conduct extensive investigations and recommend wage and other employment changes.

All increases now ordered will be determined according to a percentage scale, based on pay received in December, 1915, and any increases which have been allowed within that time will be deducted. In many cases raises in pay in the last two and a half years are about equal to the increases now approved, and consequently those employees will get little or no more. To correct just such situations, when injustices are apparent, will be one of the principal duties of the new wage board, whose creation was suggested by the Railway Wage Commission. In no cases are wages to be reduced.

Many Houses Destroyed.
Sidney N. Y.—Fourteen houses and a large novelty factory were destroyed by fire here.

Food Riots and Labor Disorders.
London.—Food riots and local labor revolts in various parts of Russia are reported by the Moscow correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. The situation is pictured as most serious at Nizhni-Novgorod (Central Russia). In Moscow the 10,000 workers employed by the Sormovo works adopted a resolution urging a consistent assembly and denouncing the Soviets. They declared a one-day strike. Throughout various provinces, notably Volynia and Podolia, the peasants are destroying the crops and plantations.

WORLD NEWS

The English transport, Moldavia, with American soldiers on board on their way across the Channel to France, was torpedoed on Saturday, and about fifty of the number are reported missing. The loss of life was not due to drowning but must have come from the explosion of the torpedo. The greater part of the persons on board were rescued, and there was perfect discipline.

The relation between Argentina and Chile has been growing more friendly of late. The former country has sent a number of representatives to a celebration of the independence of Chile from Spanish rule. Such occasions are notable events in these days. Chile has been the most pro-German of all the South American countries up to the present.

Various reports have been in circulation for sometime in regard to the death of Von Hindenburg, the leading German general. They came from prisoners taken, and have been quite generally discredited. A report comes from Switzerland that he is in a hospital at Strassburg, suffering from typhoid fever. Such reports, however, must be received with caution.

Lloyd George, the English prime minister, in a speech recently said that in the present time the amount of tonnage being built exceeds that being destroyed by submarines, and, on the other hand, the number of submarines destroyed is larger than the number being built by the Germans.

There has been considerable activity along the line of the Italian frontier during the week. The Austrian troops have attacked at several points, both in the mountain region of the North and along the Piave river. In all cases they were driven back, in some places with considerable loss of life.

The position of President Wilson, in regard to Russia, is coming to be generally adopted by the Allies. It is being realized that the cause for which the war is being fought would not be accomplished if Russia were left to her own fate and should be so divided as to count for little among the nations. The policy must be one of patience; and every opportunity that arises must be grasped to aid in that direction.

A recent conference between Emperor William, of Germany, and Emperor Charles, of Austria-Hungary, has served to unite them more firmly together, and, for the time at least, shatters any hope of a division between them. The ruler of Saxony insisted on being present also, which is significant of the desire of the smaller states of Germany to have some voice in affairs.

On Monday the fighting on the western front was so hard that it seems to be a renewal of the drive. The movement was much wider than at first, extending over a long line and becoming heavy at points that are new. On this account it is not yet possible to tell whether the goal is the Channel ports once more, or Paris. The big guns are dropping bombs on Paris every fifteen minutes.

It is rumored that Mexico has recalled her representative in Cuba, although the matter is not certain. There has been trouble because Mexico's messenger to Argentina, Signor Fabela, lost some of his papers in Havana while passing thru, and it is supposed they were taken by Cubans. By some the affair is regarded as a thrust at the U. S.

TWO U. S. AVIATORS KILLED

Americans Attached to Flying Corps in France Slain—Machine Falls in Flanders.

Paris, May 27.—Paul Kurty of Philadelphia, an aviator attached to the American flying corps, was killed in action Thursday over the German lines, according to advices reaching here. His machine fell in flames inside the German lines.

Roger Balhian, another pilot in the American flying corps, also has been killed in action. He formerly was chief of one section of the American field service in Belgium.

The way to waste is neglect—to maintain is to save.

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"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches.
Described by an American Boy
SERGEANT MCCLINTOCK

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army has Greeting Tale That Every American Will Read for Its Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man, He Was Invalided Home, But Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

In the Front Trenches.

We got into Poperinghe at 7 a. m., and the scouts had led us into the front trenches at 2 the next morning. Our position was to the left of St. Eloi and was known as "the island," because it had no support on either flank. On the left were the Yser canal and the bluff which forms its bank. On the right were 300 yards of battered down trenches, which had been rebuilt twice and blown in again each time by the German guns. For some reason, which I never quite understood, the Germans were able to drop what seemed a tolerably large proportion of the output of the Krupp works on this particular spot whenever they wanted to. Our high command had concluded that it was untenable, and so we, on one side of it and the British, on the other, had to just keep it scouted and protect our separate flanks. Another name they had for that position was the "bird cage." That was because the first fellows who moved into it made themselves nice and comfy and put up wire nettings to prevent any one from tossing bombs in on them. Thus, when the Germans stirred up the spot with an accurate shower of "whiz bangs" and "cont boxes," the same being thirteen pounders and six inch shells, that wire netting presented a spectacle of utter inadequacy which hasn't been equaled in this war.

They called the position which we were assigned to defend "the graveyard of Canada." That was because of the fearful losses of the Canadians here in the second battle of Ypres, from April 21 to June 1, 1915, when the first gas attack in the world's history was launched by the Germans, and, although the French on the left and the British on the right fell back, the Canadians stayed where they were put.

Right here I can mention something which will give you an idea why descriptions of this war don't describe it. During the first gas attack the Canadians, choking to death and falling over each other in a fight against a new and unheard of terror in warfare, found a way—the Lord only knows who first discovered it and how he happened to do it—to stay through a



As Dawn Broke We Made Out a Big Painted Sign Above the German Front Trench.

gas cloud and come out alive. It isn't pretty to think of, and it's like many other things in this war which you can't even tell of in print, because the simple description would violate the nice ethics about reading matter for the public eye which have grown up in long years of peace and traditional decency. But this thing which you can't describe meant just the difference between life and death to many of the Canadians that first day of the gas. Official orders now tell every soldier what he is to do with his handkerchief or a piece of his shirt if he is caught in a gas attack without his mask.

The nearest I can come in print to telling you what the soldier is ordered to do in this emergency is to remind you that ammonia fumes oppose chlorine gas as a neutralizing agent and that certain emanations of the body throw off ammonia fumes.

Now that I've told you how we got from the Knickerbocker bar and other places to a situation which was just 150 yards from the entrenched front of the German army in Belgium I might as well add a couple of details about things which straightway put fear of God into our hearts. At daybreak one of our Fourteenth platoon men, standing on the firing step, pushed back his trench helmet and remarked that he thought it was about time for coffee. He didn't get any. A German sharpshooter, firing the first time

that day, got him under the rim of his helmet, and his career with the Canadian forces was over right there. And then, as the dawn broke, we made out a big painted sign raised above the German front trench. It read:

**WELCOME,
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CANADIANS**

We were a new battalion. We had been less than seventy-two hours on the continent of Europe, and the Germans were not supposed to know anything that was going on behind our lines!

We learned afterward that concealed telephones in the houses of the Belgian burgomasters of the villages of Dinkelsbusch and Henninghelst, near our position, gave communication with the German headquarters opposite us. One of the duties of a detail of our men soon after that was to stand these two burgomasters up against a wall and shoot them.

In concluding this first article I want to say frankly that any man who claims he is not afraid when for the first time he goes into that hell of fire on the western front is a liar, and I'll tell him so to his face. Later we became impervious, but that first day I prayed, and I would have bent down and prayed only my knees shook so.

**No. 2
THE BOMB
RAID**

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock,
D. C. M., 57th Overseas Batt.,
Canadian Gren. Guards

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Sergeant McClintock is an American boy of Lexington, Ky., who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded, invalided home and now is returning to accept a commission. This is the second article in the series. In the first article he described his training up to the point where he reached the front line trenches.

WHEN we took our position in the front line trenches in Belgium we relieved the Twenty-sixth Canadian battalion. Scouts from that organization came back to the villages of Dinkelsbusch and Henninghelst to tell us how glad they were to see us and to show us the way in. As we proceeded overland, before reaching the communication trenches at the front, these scouts told us the hospitable attention due strangers—that is, one of them, leading a platoon, would say:

"Next 200 yards in machine gun range. Keep quiet, don't run and be ready to drop quick if you are warned."

There was one scout to each platoon, and we followed him single file, most of the time along roads or well worn paths, but sometimes through thickets and rugged fields. Every now and then the scout would yell at us to drop, and down we'd go on our stomachs, while away off in the distance we could hear the "put-put" of machine guns, the first sound of hostile firing that had ever reached our ears.

"It's all right," said the scout. "They haven't seen us or got track of us. They're just firing on suspicion."

Nevertheless, when our various platoons had all got into the front reserve trenches, at about two hours after midnight, we learned that the first blood of our battalion had been spilled. Two men had been wounded, though neither fatally. Our own stretcher bearers took our wounded back to the field hospital at Dinkelsbusch. The men of the Twenty-sixth battalion spent the rest of the night instructing us and then left us to hold the position. We were as nervous as a lot of cats, and it seemed to me that the Germans must certainly know that they could come over and walk right through us, but outside of a few casualties from sniping, such as the one that befell the Fourteenth platoon man, which I have told about, nothing very alarming happened the first day and night, and by that time we had got steady on our job. We held the position for 20 days, which is the longest period that any Canadian or British organization has ever remained in a front line trench.

In none of the stories I've read have I ever seen trench fighting as it was carried on in Belgium adequately described. You see, you can't get much of an idea about a thing like that making a quick tour of the trenches under official direction and escort as the newspaper and magazine writers do. I couldn't undertake to tell anything worth while about the big issues of the war, but I can describe how

soldiers have to learn to fight in the trenches, and I think a good many of our young fellows have that to learn now. "Over there" they don't talk of peace or even of tomorrow. They sit back and take it.

We always held the fire trench as lightly as possible, because it is a demonstrated fact that the front ditch cannot be successfully defended in a determined attack. The thing we did and the thing to do is to be ready to jump on to the enemy as soon as he has got into your front trench and is fighting on ground that you know and he doesn't and knock so many kinds of tar out of him that he'll have to pull his load for a spot that isn't so warm. That system worked first rate with us.

During the day we had only a very few men in the fire trench. If an attack is coming in daylight there's always plenty of time to get ready for it. At night we kept prepared for trouble all the time. We had a night sentry on each firing step and a man sitting at his feet to watch him to see he wasn't secretly sniped. Then we had a sentry in each "hny" of the trench to take messages.

Orders didn't permit the man on the firing step or the man watching him to leave post on any excuse whatever during their two hour "spell" of duty. Hanging on a string, at the elbow of each sentry on the fire step was a siren whistle or an empty shell case and a bit of iron with which to hammer on it. This, whichever it might be, was for the purpose of spreading the alarm in case of a gas attack. Also we had sentries in "listening posts," at various points from 20 to 50 yards out in "No Man's Land." These men blackened their faces before they went "over the top" and they lay in shell holes or natural hollows. There was always two of them, a hayonet man and a bomber. From the listening post a wire ran back to the fire trench to be used in signaling. In the trench a man sat with this wire wrapped around his hand. One pull meant "All O. K.," two pulls, "I'm coming in," three pulls, "Enemy in sight," and four pulls, "Sound gas alarm." The fire step in a trench is a shelf on which soldiers stand to look out and shoot between the sand bags on top.

In addition to these men, we had patrols and scouts out in "No Man's Land," the greater part of the night, with orders to gain any information possible which might be of value to battalion, brigade, division or general headquarters. They reported on the condition of the Germans' barbed wire, the location of machine guns and other little things like that which might be of interest to some commanding officer 20 miles back. Also they were ordered to make every effort to capture any of the enemy's scouts or patrols, so that we could get information from them. One of the interesting moments in this work came when a star shell caught you out in an open spot. If you moved you were gone. I've seen men stand on one foot for the 30 seconds during which a star shell will burn. Then when scouts or patrols met in "No Man's Land" they always had to fight it out with bayonets. One single shot would be the signal for artillery fire and would mean the almost instant annihilation of the men on both sides of the fight. Under the necessities of this war many of our men have been killed by our own shell fire.

The Daylight Hour.

At a little before daybreak came "stand-to," when everybody got buttoned up and ready for business because at that hour most attacks begin, and also that was the regular time for a dose of "morning and evening hate," otherwise a good, lively 15 minutes of shell fire. We had some casualties every morning and evening, and the stretcher bearers used to get ready for them as a regular matter of course. For 15 minutes at dawn and dusk the Germans used to send over "whiz-bangs," "cont boxes" and "minenwerfer" (shells from trench mortars) in such a generous way that it looked as if they liked to shoot 'em off, whether they hit anything or not. You could always hear the "heavy stuff" coming, and we paid little attention to it, as it was used in efforts to reach the batteries back of our lines. The poor old town of Dinkelsbusch got the full benefit of it. When a shell would shriek its way over, some one would say, "There goes the express for Dinkelsbusch," and a couple of seconds later, when some prominent landmark of Dinkelsbusch would disintegrate with a loud detonation, some one else would remark:



That System Worked First Rate With Us.

"Train's arrived!"

About the only amusement we had during our long stay in the front trenches was to sit with our backs against the rear wall and shoot at the rats running along the parapet. Poor Macfarlane, with a flash of the old humor which he had before the war,

told a "rookie" that the trench rats were so big that he saw one of them lying on his back. They used to run over our faces when we were sleeping in our dugouts, and I've seen them in ravenous swarms hurrowing into the shallow graves of the dead. Most of the soldiers' legs are scarred to the knees with bites.

The one thing of which we constantly lived in fear was a gas attack. I used to wake in the middle of the night in a cold sweat dreaming that I heard the clatter and whistle blowing all along the line, which meant that the gas was coming. And finally I really did hear the terrifying sound, just at a moment when it couldn't have sounded worse. I was in charge of the daily ration detail, sent back about ten miles to the point of nearest approach of the transport forries to carry in rations, ammunition and sand bags to the front trenches. We had a lot of trouble returning with our loads. Passing a point which was called Shrapnel Corner, because the Germans had precise range of it, we were caught in machine gun fire and had to lie on our stomachs for 20 minutes, during which we lost one man, wounded. I sent him back and went on with my party, only to run into another machine gun shower a half mile further on. While we were lying down to escape this, a concealed British battery of five-inch guns, about which we knew nothing, opened up right over our heads. It shook us up and scared us so that some of our party were now worse off than the man who had been hit and carried to the rear. We finally got together and went on. When we were about a mile behind the reserve trench, stumbling in the dark through the last and most dangerous path overland, we heard a lone siren whistle, followed by a wave of metallic humming and wild tooting which seemed to spread over all of Belgium a mile ahead of us. All any of us could say was:

"Gas!"

All you could see in the dark was a collection of white and frightened faces. Every trembling finger seemed awkward as a thumb as we got out our gas masks and helmets and put them on, following directions as nearly as we could. I ordered the men to sit

still and sent two forward to notify me from headquarters when the gas alarm was over. They lost their way and were not found for two days. We sat there for an hour, and then I ventured to take my mask off. As nothing happened, I ordered the men to do the same. When we got in the trenches with our packs we found that the gas alarm had been one of Fritz's jokes. The first siren had been sounded in the German lines, and there hadn't been any gas.

Our men evened things up with the Germans, however, the next night. Some of our scouts crawled clear up to the German barbed wire, ten yards in front of the enemy fire trench, tied empty jam tins to the barbed wire and then, after attaching small telephone wires to the barbed strands, crawled back to our trenches. When they started pulling the telephone wires the empty tins made a clatter right under Fritz's nose. Immediately the Germans opened up with all their machine gun and rifle fire, began bombing the spot from which the noise came and sent up "S O S" signals for artillery fire along a mile of their line. They fired a 10,000 salute and lost a night's sleep over the noise made by the discarded containers of five shillings' worth of jam. It was a good tonic for the Tommies.

The Prince of Wales.

A few days after this a very young officer passed me in a trench while I was sitting on a fire step writing a letter. I noticed that he had the red tabs of a staff officer on his uniform, but I paid no more attention to him than that. No compliments, such as salutes to officers, are paid in the trenches. After he had passed one of the men asked me if I didn't know who he was. I said I didn't.

"Why, you d— fool," he said, "that's the Prince of Wales!"

When the little prince came back I stood to salute him. He returned the salute with a grave smile and passed on. He was quite alone, and I was told afterward that he made these trips through the trenches just to show the men that he did not consider himself better than any other soldier. The heir of England was certainly taking nearly the same chance of losing his inheritance that we were.

After we had been on the front line 15 days we received orders to make a bombing raid. Sixty volunteers were asked for, and the whole battalion offered. I was lucky—or unlucky—enough to be among the 60 who were chosen. I want to tell you in detail about this bombing raid, so that you can understand what a thing may really amount to that gets only three lines or perhaps nothing at all in the official dispatches, and, besides that, it may help some of the young men who read this to know something a little later about bombing.

The 60 of us chosen to execute the raid were taken 20 miles to the rear for a week's instruction practice. Having only a slight idea of what we were going to try to do, we felt very jolly about the whole enterprise starting off. We were camped in an old barn, with several special instruction officers in charge. We had oral instruction the first day, while sappers dug and built an exact duplicate of the section of the German trenches which we were to raid—that is, it was exact except for a few details. Certain "skeleton trenches" in the practice section were dug simply to fool the German aviators. If a photograph taken back to German headquarters had shown an exact duplicate of a German trench section suspicion might have been

aroused and our plans revealed. We were constantly warned about the skeleton trenches and told to remember that they did not exist in the German section where we were to operate. Meanwhile our practice section was changed a little several times because aerial photographs showed that the Germans had been renovating and making some additions to the trenches in which we were to have our frolic with them.

We had oral instruction, mostly during the day, because we didn't dare let the German aviators see us practicing



When the Little Prince Came Back I Stood to Salute Him.

a bomb raid. All night long, sometimes until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, we rehearsed that raid, just as carefully as a company of star actors would rehearse a play. At first there was a disposition to have sport out of it.

"Well," some chap would say, rolling into the hay all tired out, "I got killed six times tonight. Suppose it'll be eight times tomorrow night."

One man insisted that he had discovered in one of our aerial photographs a German hurrying money, and he carefully examined each new picture, so that he could be sure of finding the dough and digging it up. The grave and serious manner of our officers, however, the exhaustive care with which we were drilled and, more than all, the approach of the time when we were to "go over the top" drove all sport out of our minds, and I can say for myself that the very thought of the undertaking as the fatal night drew near sent shivers up and down my spine.

A bombing raid, something originated in warfare by the Canadians, is not intended for the purpose of holding ground, but to gain information, to do as much damage as possible and to keep the enemy in a state of nervousness. In this particular raid the chief object was to gain information. Our high command wanted to know what troops were opposite us and what troops had been there. We were expected to get this information from prisoners and from buttons and papers off of the Germans we might kill. It was believed that troops were being



We Rehearsed That Raid as Carefully as a Company of Star Actors.

relieved from the big tent show up at the Somme and sent to our side show in Belgium for rest. Also it was suspected that artillery was being withdrawn from the Somme. Especially we were anxious to bring back prisoners.

In civilized war a prisoner can be compelled to tell only his name, rank and religion. But this is not a civilized war, and there are ways of unking prisoners talk. One of the most effective ways—quite humane—is to tie a prisoner fast, head and foot, and then tickle his bare feet with a feather. More severe measures have frequently been used—the water cure, for instance—but I'm bound to say that nearly all the German prisoners I saw were quite loquacious and willing to talk, and the accuracy of their information, when later confirmed by raids, was surprising. The iron discipline which turns them into mere children in the presence of their officers seemed to make them subservient and obedient to the officers who commanded us. I mean, of course, the privates. In this way the system worked against the futility. Captured German officers, especially Prussians, were a nasty lot. We never tried to get information from them, for we knew they would lie, happily and very intelligently—well instructed in the art.

At last came the night when we were to go "over the top," across No Man's Land, and have a frolic with Fritz in his own happy home. I am endeavoring to be as accurate and truthful as possible in these stories of my soldiering, and I am therefore compelled to say that there wasn't a man in the 60 who didn't show the strain in his pallor and nervousness. Under orders, we discarded our trench helmets and substituted knitted skullcaps

or empty mess tins. Then we blackened our hands and faces with ashes from a camp fire so as to avoid being seen as long as possible. After this they loaded us into motor trucks and took us up to "Shrapnel Corner," from which point we went in on foot. Just before we left a staff captain came along and gave us a little talk.

"This is the first time you men have been tested," he said. "You're Canadians. I needn't say anything more to you. They're going to be popping them off at a great rate while you're on your way across. Remember that you'd better not stand up straight, because our shells will be going over just six and a half feet from the ground where it's level. If you stand up straight you're likely to be hit in the head, but don't let that worry you, because if you do get hit in the head you won't know it. So why in h— worry about it?" That was his farewell. He jumped on his horse and rode off.

The Bomb Raid.

The point we were to attack had been selected long before by our scouts. It was not, as you might suppose, the weakest point in the German line. It was, on the contrary, the strongest. It was considered that the moral effect of cleaning up a weak point would be comparatively small, whereas to break in at the strongest point would be something really worth while. And if we were to take a chance it really wouldn't pay to hesitate about degrees. The section we were to raid had a frontage of 150 yards and a depth of 200 yards. It had been explained to us that we were to be supported by a "box barrage," or curtain fire, from our artillery to last exactly 26 minutes—that is, for 26 minutes from the time when we started "over the top" our artillery, several miles back, would drop a "curtain" of shells all around the edges of that 150 yard by 200 yard section. We were to have 15 minutes in which to do our work. Any man not out at the end of the 15 minutes would necessarily be caught in our own fire, as our artillery would then change from a "box" to pour a straight curtain fire covering all of the spot of our operations.

Our officers set their watches very carefully with those of the artillery officers before we went forward to the front trenches. We reached the front at 11 p. m., and not until our arrival there were we informed of the "zero hour"—the time when the attack was to be made. The hour of 12:10 had been selected. The waiting from 11 o'clock until that time was simply an agony. Some of our men sat stupid and inert. Others kept talking constantly about the most inconsequential matters. One man undertook to tell a funny story. No one listened to it, and the laugh at the end was enunciated and gushed. The inaction was driving us all into a state of funk. I could actually feel my nerve oozing out at my finger tips, and if we had had to wait 15 minutes longer I wouldn't have been able to clench out of the trench.

About half an hour before we were to go over every man had his eye up to the trench, for we knew "the rum-mies" were coming that way. The rum gang serves out a stiff shot of Jamaica just before an attack, and it would be a real test of temperance to see a man refuse. There were no prohibitionists in our set. Whether or not we got our full ration depended on whether the sergeant in charge was drunk or sober. After the shot began to work one man next me pounded my leg and bellowed in my ear:

"I say, why all this red tape? Let's go over now."

That noggin of rum is a life saver. When the hour approached for us to start, the artillery fire was so heavy that orders had to be shouted into ears from man to man. The bombardment was, of course, along a couple of miles of front so that the Germans would not know where to expect us. At 12 o'clock exactly they began pulling down a section of the parapet so that we wouldn't have to climb over it and we were off.

There are six articles in this remarkable series by Sergeant McClintock. Two have already been printed, and the third will appear soon. It is the most interesting one of the series thus far and is entitled:

"Over the Top and Give 'em Hell!"

The English Tommy's battle cry as he breaks from his trench. The bomb raid and what happened. Of sixty that started forty-six failed to return because the Germans had prepared a surprise for them. Graphic description of Sergeant McClintock's terrible experience.

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There's a time for everything
Now is the time to

Clean Up!

ECONOMY IN EVERY CAKE

with **SAPOLIO**

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 11, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.

No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.

No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.

No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Fish, son Lonnie and Mrs. Jennie Fish and daughter, Addie, were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Buck Johnson at Whites Station, Sunday to luncheon.

Mrs. Jack Laswell and daughters, Maureen and Nancy, of Brush Creek spent Sunday here with her mother, Mrs. Nannie Brannaman of Chestnut street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woods and Mrs. Hicks, of Wildie, motored here Saturday for the afternoon.

Scott T. McGuire, who has been ill at his home, is now able to be among his friends again.

Brother Hindspeith left Monday for a trip to Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary Tatum left Monday for Lexington.

Prof. Chas. Lee of Mount Berry, Ga., has been visiting Berea this week.

Dr. Chas. Anderson of Lexington was here Saturday.

Dr. Dunn and wife were here Sunday from Richmond.

Mrs. Hindspeith returned Saturday from a few days' visit in Lexington.

Mrs. S. R. Baker motored to Lexington Monday on business.

Mrs. R. J. Cowdon and daughter of Cincinnati, O., were guests at the Tavern from Friday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Terrill and daughter, Louise, of Richmond were guests at the Tatum home Sunday.

Edwin Tatum and his bride were here Sunday from Versailles.

Mrs. Edgar Wyatt spent the weekend in Lexington visiting her sister, Mrs. Sam Bastin.

Henry Bingham has returned from Vicksburg, Miss.

Within a week's time fourteen troop trains have passed through here going south to southern camps and ports.

Born to the wife of M. Jackson, a fine twelve pound baby boy, Thursday afternoon, this being the third heir.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Porter and family, of Lexington, were in town Sunday.

Miss Esther Gentry, a former Berea student, has been visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Helen Tuttle, of the College Department, has been enjoying a visit from her mother.

Mr. Don Edwards has been spending several days in Berea with his parents.

Professor Clugston, of the College Department, has been having a pleasant visit from his mother.

Mrs. Shearer, of Hamilton, O., came Sunday for a visit with her daughter, Eliza, who is in the Academy Department.

Ensign Richard Howard is enjoying a leave of absence till June 11, a part of which time he will spend with Berea friends, after which he will resume his new duties in intensive training at Annapolis for four months, when he hopes to be transferred to a destroyer fleet in foreign waters.

Capt. Mathew Issacs is spending a leave of absence with his mother on Center Street.

If you want a good fresh Jersey or Holstein heifer, see Tarlton Combs, Berea, Ky.

Victor L. Raphael, who graduated from the Academy in 1914, has finished a course in Lane Seminary and was installed in the Presbyterian Church at Greencastle, Ind., April 23, 1918.

For Sale: Household goods, bureau, chiffonier, rocking chair, desk, piano, art square and croquet. H. R. Phalen, Berea, Ky.

Ad. Miss Margaret Rector, of Harrogate, Tenn., is the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Spencer.

Two (coal or wood) heaters with pipes, mattress and springs for sale. Bargain prices if you call with the cash. C. S. Knight, Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.

Glen Phelps, in addition to two operations on his foot, has just recovered from an attack of diphtheria. Glen is now serving in A. C. 24, Douglas, Ariz.

Letters of recognition and gratitude were received from the Publicity Secretary of the Central Liberty Loan Committee by those who so generously contributed advertising space to help promote the sale of Third Loan Liberty Bonds. Of course boosting helps, and we are glad our business men are beginning to realize the value of co-operative advertising.

Secretary Marshall E. Vaughn goes about his duties with an extra strut since midnight, Monday, the 27th, when M. E. Jr. arrived. Mother and babe are doing fine.

W. J. Crouch will be at Boone Tavern till June 6th and will be glad to answer any questions relative to enlisting in the Navy and to recruit for that branch of the service. See him if you are interested.

Helen Disney, who is in her second year of training at West Suburban Hospital at Oak Park, Ill., is home for a few weeks' vacation.

TATUM-BLOUNT

Edwin Tatum and Miss Olive Blount, of Versailles, were united in marriage last Friday evening, May 17th, in the evening at the home of the bride.

MUSIC CLASS

I am organizing a vacation class in music, both organ and piano, to begin June 10th.

Those desiring to join should arrange for their time now.

Mrs. T. A. Edwards ad-49

PARNELL PICKLESIMER PROMOTED

A letter from Parnell Picklesimer, to Professor Smith, brings the good news that he has just been promoted to the position of Educational Director of the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

Mr. Picklesimer writes in a very interesting way of Y.M.C.A. work in his camp, and insists on the need of more big, strong "He" men for the Y.M.C.A. service.

Here is a splendid chance for strong college men to render a very great service to the country.

A Tender
Juicy Steak

There is nothing more delicious nor more satisfying than one of these steaks that only our chef knows how to prepare.

Order it just as you like it—medium, rare or well done—and you'll enjoy every bite.

They're all full of flavor, served clean and appetizingly, and the price is moderate.

Seale's Restaurant

Berea . . . Kentucky

ACADEMY GRADUATION EXERCISES

The Academy graduating exercises will be held in the Tabernacle at 7:30 p. m., June 6. The Department cordially invites you to come out and hear what these young people have to say.

RAILROAD CROSSING TRAGEDY

Friday evening about five-thirty, May 24, while the Welch Department Store motor truck, with Robert Reynolds, driver, accompanied by James Wagers, was crossing the railroad, just north of the depot, a South bound light engine, going at a terrific speed, struck the truck, hurling the driver a distance of sixty feet and smashing the truck. The blow fractured Mr. Reynolds' skull, from which he never gained consciousness. His death occurred the following evening at the Robinson Hospital. The funeral took place at the Baptist Church, Monday morning, conducted by the Rev. E. B. English, and interment in the Berea cemetery.

Mr. Wagers jumped in time to save his life, receiving bruises only.

Z. O. LOGAN SUCCEEDS AS A BUSINESS MAN

Many of Mr. Logan's friends will be glad to know that he is succeeding in the business world. For sometime he was located at Anaconda, Montana, but has recently moved with his family to Gillette, Wyoming, where he has purchased an interest in a large lumber concern; and they will now incorporate the business under the name of The Logan Lumber and Hardware Company. This is in the line of business that he has been following since in the West, and his connection with the company will strengthen the organization greatly. Mr. Logan will be remembered as a former Berea student, in the Vocational Department, and married Miss Margaret Wallace and was connected with the College for sometime in the Heat and Power plant. Their old friends here wish them continued success in their business career.

WILBUR TUCKER MAKES GOOD

G. Wilbur Tucker, an Academy graduate of Berea, College in the year of 1914, enlisted in the Navy some time ago and was sent to a naval station in Rhode Island. He is now a student in a hospital school at Newport, where he will take a six months' course in pharmacy, surgery and nursing.

Following this he will take three months training, when he will be prepared to assume the responsible duties required of him.

His Berea friends certainly wish him success.

BUSH-JONES

Mrs. W. S. Jones and Mr. W. W. Bush were married at the residence of Mrs. King, on Center Street, Sunday morning, May 26, 1918, at 8:30 a.m. The ceremony was performed by brother English of the Berea Baptist Church. Those present, besides the bride and groom, were: Miss May Jones, daughter from Lexington, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cornelison of Berea, Ky.; and Miss Mary Davis of St. Louis, Mo. The couple left immediately by automobile for McKinley, Ky., where a wedding feast was served in honor of the occasion, at the home of the bride's brother.

All friends and relatives wish them much joy and success.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR FOR THE FUTURE

Despite the fact that so many of our Christian Endeavor members are having to leave, probably not to return, (at least for some time), the society will continue to go and grow. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Luther Ambrose; Vice President, Kenneth Hull; Corresponding Secretary, Nellie Augustus; Treasurer, Roy Petty. These officers may not have charge of the summer meetings of the Christian Endeavor, but they will continue through all the vacation and all who stay in Berea during that time are welcomed and urged to attend. To those of you who are leaving Berea, we wish you God-speed, and hope that you will carry with you some of the inspiration received at C. E. It is the will of the society as well as the College that you put into use what you have learned in Berea; that you organize new Christian Endeavor Societies, Y. M. C. A.'s and Sunday-schools and that you endeavor to enliven and sustain those that are already existing.

FOR SALE

Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, including store fixtures, and a fine store room situated on Main St., Berea, Ky., which can be rented by purchaser of stock. A splendid opportunity for a live business. This stock must go at once. C. B. Moore, Berea, Ky. (Ad-48)

GRADED SCHOOL ITEMS

E. F. Disney, Principal. School closed Friday evening, May 17, with public graduation exercises for the Eighth Grade.

Prof. C. D. Lewis of Berea College Normal Department, gave the principal address.

Dr. Wm. G. Best, president of the Board of Trustees, presided and made a stirring appeal for the Public School.

The following received diplomas: Edna Pearl Jackson, Zelma Leonard Peters, Bernice Pennington, Lucy Engle, Florence French, Boyd Cornett, Richard Venable. On the eve of the examination at Richmond for the State examination for Common School Diplomas five 7th graders and one 8th grader decided to go and take the examination. To the surprise of their friends three of the 7th grade passed and one other received a grade of 75 and the other a general average of 65. It goes without saying that the 8th grader passed. The following will receive diplomas: Edna P. Jackson, Ethel Wyatt, Louise Godley, Mary Lee Wynn.

The 1918-19 Eighth Grade met at school house last Saturday at 4 p.m. and organized for summer recreation and program. Thomas Johnson, president; Leonard Bales, secretary; Eleanor VanWinkle, treasurer.

Miss Dean will take summer school at Berea.

Miss Bowles goes to Battle Creek.

Miss Seale is at her home in Owsley County.

Mr. Disney is farming just east of Berea.

ENLISTMENTS WILL BE TAKEN IN BERE A FOR THE NAVY

Douglas Roberts, of the Navy Recruiting Station at Louisville, will be again in Berea on Wednesday, June 5, to take enlistments for the navy. The men accepted will go to Louisville on the morning train, June 6, undergo final examination at the recruiting station that day, and the successful candidates for naval honors will leave that evening for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, at Great Lakes, Illinois, thirty miles north of Chicago.

Prof. Chas. T. Lark and Raymond Johnson were enlisted in the navy last week, and they will leave with the others accepted on June 6 for the training station. William Crouch, a former Berea student, also will go with the Berea party, to Great Lakes on the 6th.

COIN OR CURRENCY MAY NOT BE SENT BY MAIL TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Because of numerous attempts to send through the mails to foreign countries coin and currency, the Post Office Department is again calling attention to Order 731:

"In conformity with the proclamation, issued by the President on September 7, 1917, concerning the export or shipment of coin, bullion, and currency, it is hereby ordered that United States coin or currency, gold coins, whether of United States or foreign mintage, and gold bullion, are prohibited transmission through the regular or parcel-post mails to countries outside of the United States and its possessions."

This prohibition does not apply to foreign currency and foreign silver coins, which remain subject to other provisions.

PATRIOT DOLLARS

All the dollars in the world cannot buy victory. Victory is not purchased—it is won. Dollars can work for victory only in so far as they are converted into labor and materials. A dollar hoarded is a slacker; a dollar wasted is a traitor; a dollar saved is a patriot, doubly so when loaned to the Government.

A hoarded dollar represents idle power; a wasted dollar represents wasted power; a dollar saved represents power saved, labor saved, materials saved. Loaned to your Government, it represents power, labor, and materials in action, on the firing line, over the top. And more—it represents reserve power, energy stored, purchasing power conserved for its owner.

THE ECONOMY OF VICTORY. No matter what this war costs the Government and the people of the United States in the way of money, it is going to be much cheaper to win this war than to lose it.

The commercial and financial losses that would follow a German victory are not to be calculated. All that we spent would be lost, indemnities beyond calculation would have to be paid, and along with these losses would come a continuing loss in foreign commerce that would spell disaster.

With these material losses we would lose our national liberty and independence, our power to secure our international rights, our right to live in a world ruled by the dictates of humanity and civilization.

SAVE! SAVE!

Get the Saving Habit.

It means a relief from many of life's worries.

Money in the bank produces a feeling of prosperity; enjoy that pleasure.

A saving account means the cultivation of the habit of thrift.

Start a bank account with us to-day.

Berea National Bank

BEREA

KENTUCKY

SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF KENTUCKY

The sixth annual Commencement exercises of Lincoln Institute of Kentucky will be held on the Institute grounds on Wednesday, June 12, beginning at 9:30 a. m. The forenoon exercises will consist of addresses by students with a demonstration of the "cold pack method" of canning by one of the girls. There will be music by the Institute band, a chorus of selected singers, jubilee songs, etc. In the afternoon the Rev. Charles W. Welch, D.D., of Louisville, will give the chief address. There will be music and short addresses.

Those who attend should generally bring their lunches, though there will be an opportunity to buy simple refreshments on the grounds.

Louisville and Interurban cars (Shelbyville branch) stop at Lincoln Ridge on the Institute grounds. Everyone is invited to come and see what Lincoln Institute is doing for colored youth.

A. Eugene Thomson, Principal

CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY OF SOLDIER INSURANCE

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury has issued the following regulations:

(1) Every change of beneficiary shall be made in writing and shall be signed by the insured and he witnessed by at least one person. No change of beneficiary shall be valid unless and until it is recorded in the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. A change of beneficiary shall, wherever practicable, be made upon blanks prescribed by the bureau.

(2) A change of beneficiary may be made by last will and testament. Payments of installments of insurance shall be made to the beneficiaries last of record in the bureau until the bureau receives notice of such change. In the absence of any beneficiary of record, payments shall be made according to the laws of intestacy, until the bureau receives notice that a beneficiary was designated by last will and testament.

GREAT WAR LOANS

The following are the greatest war loans made by various belligerent nations:

British victory loan early in 1917, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$5,000,000,000.

United States Second Liberty Loan, 4 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$4,816,000,000.

Eighth German war loan, 4 1/2 per cent and 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$3,600,000,000.

French war loan of 1915, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$2,261,864,409.

Austrian seventh war loan, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$1,150,000,000.

Italian fourth war loan, 5 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$1,000,000,000.

Hungary seventh war loan, 6 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$600,000,000.

Canadian victory loan, November, 1917, 5 1/2 per cent. Total subscriptions, \$418,000,000.

One Drop
Bourbon Poultry Remedy
CURES
GAPES
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 50-cent bottle makes 15 gallons of medicine. At drug stores or by mail postpaid. Value 50¢ poultry book free on request. 999999 REMEDY Co., Lexington, Ky.
Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

AUCTION SALE

Real Estate in Berea Saturday, June 8th, 1918

As executor of the will of Josiah Burdette, deceased, I will offer for sale on the above date the following property:

- 15 Business Lots on Chestnut Street, known as Burdette Mill Property.
- 1 House and Lot on Chestnut Street, known as Burdette home place.
- 1 Lot with switch connection and warehouse on Railroad Street.
- 1 Tract of Land near depot containing about 6 1/2 acres.
- 1 Tract of Land near Boone's Gap tunnel, containing about 60 acres.
- 1/2 Acre of Land near top of Scaffold Cane hill, (Sand pit).
- 1 Tract of Land near Bare Knob, containing 15 acres.
- 1 Tract of Land near Silver Creek Church, known as Burdette Mountain, on which there are two five room houses, 2,000 well selected fruit trees, and contains about 48 acres.

Will also offer the following material and machinery:

- 1 15 H. P. Gasoline Engine, 1 80 H. P. Boiler, 1 50 H. P. Green Wall Engine, 1 Holmes cut-off saw, good as new, 1 6x8 Fay and Egan Moulder, 1 Fay and Egan Wood Worker, 1 Band Saw, 1 Fay and Egan Planer and Matcher. Lot of other planing mill machinery and building material—sash, doors, mouldings, etc.

Sale begins promptly at 10:00 o'clock a.m., at the residence property on Chestnut Street in Berea.

Terms made on day of sale. Charles H. Burdette, Executor (Ad-48)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Construction work on the Scaffold Cane Hill having made it impracticable to travel the road, notice is hereby given that this road will be closed temporarily from this date from a point on said road at the County line of Madison County and Rockcastle County in a northerly direction to the southern terminus of the Scaffold Cane turnpike, said distance so closed being about one and one-quarter miles.

This road will be closed only so long as is absolutely necessary in the construction of the new road and will be reopened to the travel as soon as the new road can be used with safety. As it is impracticable without great expense to open a temporary road in the immediate vicinity all parties who ordinarily use this road and any others who may be interested are requested to detour via Boone's Gap Road on the West and by the most convenient road on the East of Scaffold Cane.

J. G. Baxter, County Road Engineer Richmond, Kentucky, May 15, 1918. (Ad-48)

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

DON'T MATTER IF BROKEN

We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for Old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, Dept. A, 2007 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. ad 47

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

NOTICE!

All who paid for Liberty Bonds are invited to call for them

Get Ready

for the next Liberty Loan by beginning now.
Lay aside your surplus cash and let it accumulate for the next loan.

THIS BANK

will pay you 4 per cent interest on savings for the next Liberty Loan.

Start saving now and the next quota is assured

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

JOHN F. DEAN, Cashier

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting
Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
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Subscription Rates
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Berea College HONOR ROLL

Berea College is proud of the record of its soldier boys. They have answered the call of our country with the spirit of men. We shall always follow up their career with the deepest interest. The names of some are probably not on this list. If any one knows of a Berea man in the Army whose name is not in this list send in the name and address to the President's Office, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Good fortune go with all.
Adams, Lieut. Tommen, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Adams, Lieut. Wiley, 1st S. of A., M. G. Sec. Ft. Sill, Okla.
Aler, Antonio, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Alford, Green H., Somewhere in France. (Full address will be appreciated.)
Amhurst, Denver, Co. M., 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Banley, Frank, Red Cross Military Hospital, Somewhere in France.
Baily, Green, Radio Co., U. S. Navy, Cambridge, Mass.
Ballard, Roscoe.
Ballard, Dewise.
Ballinger, William H., Battery F, 312 F. A., Camp Meade, Baltimore, Md.
Baton, Lieut. C. C., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Baton, Reuben B., 9th Provisional Co., 2nd M. M. Reg., Camp Hancock, Ga.
Beaufield, Bracknell, H. Q. Co., 6th Inf., A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.
Bicknell, Corp. J. Paul, Hdq. Co., 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Biggerstaff, Homer.
Biggerstaff, Sgt. Lloyd, 6th Tr. Bn., Camp Jackson, S. C.
Billey, Cheerful, H. Co. Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.
Birchfield, William, Co. F., 26th Eng., Discharged on account of disability.
Bowman, Lieut. F. O., Co. L., 371st Inf., Discharged on account of injury received in service.
Bowman, Linney, 38th Co., 10 Tr. Bn., 158th Depot Bgd., Camp Sherman, O.
Bowling, Grover, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Boyer, Clarence, U. S. S. Florida, Postmaster, New York City.
Branson, Jerry, Co. A., Ban. B. Gunners' Mates School, Great Lakes, Ill.
Britt, Lieut. James J., Jr., Bks. D. 42, 322nd Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Brook, John H., 2nd Tr. Bgd. Line 34, Kelly Field, So. San Antonio, Texas.
Browning, Benjamin F., Somewhere in France.
Brown, Corbett, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Brown, W. Wilson, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
Brashear, Dishman, U. S. S. Bridge, care Postmaster, New York City.
Buchanan, Wallace.
Camp, Buford, 322nd F. A., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
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Campbell, William, Chief Bugler, 149 Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Carpenter, Sgt. Rollins, Troop B, Mil. Police, Camp Funston, Kans.
Caudill, Sgt. James B., Co. D, 316th Engineers, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Cecil, Capt. J. J., Troop B, 13th Cav., Sanford, Tex.
Chapman, Floyd, M. G. Co., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chapman, Henry Clay, 149 M. G. Co., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chasteen, Ernest, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Childs, Herman, N. Y. S. 1-8 Co., Newport, R. I.
Childs, "Manly," U. S. S. Nebraska, care Postmaster, New York City.
Clark, Claude, Co. M, 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Clark, Walter, 34 Inf. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Clark, Carl H., Co. K, 315 Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
Collins, Charles, Med. Officer's Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Collins, Robert E., N. R. Sta., Co. 8, Norfolk, Va.
Collins, Samuel F., M. O. T. C., Post Ex., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
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Combs, Lieut. Sewell, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Cook, Tom, 108 Field Amb., British Exp. Forces, France.
Cook, Albert, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Copeland, Robert, Dauphin Island, Fort Gaines, Ala.
Cornett, Joda, 1st Co., 113th M. P., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Cox, Sgt. Edward O., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Coyle, William R., Co. E, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Coyle, Wade, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Coyle, June, A. E. F.
Coyle, True F., 30th Inf. Band, Headquarters Cp., Camp Green, N. C.
Coyle, Alex, 1st Co., 1st Bn., 160 Dep. Bgd., Camp Custer, Mich.
Craft, John.
Crain, L. G., 18th Co., 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Crane, Loney, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Cress, Rollie, Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Crech, Roy, 53rd Co., Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
Curry, Everett, 5th Co. Del. C. A. C., A. E. F. France, via New York.
Daniels, Capt. Irving, Co. C, 509th Eng., Camp Trevis, Texas.
Davis, Sheldon, Hdq. Co. 109th Field Artillery, Camp Hancock, Ga.
Day, Kelley, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Dean, Lieut. William, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Degman, C. G., Amb. Co. 144, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Dennison, Sgt. Willard C., 7th Cav., Troop H, Fort Bliss, Tex.
Diamond, Aubrey F., 148 U. S. Aero Squad, A. E. F., Care Adj. Gen., Washington, D. C.
Divine, Melvin, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Dixon, Chester, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Dixon, Lieut. Elmer, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Dizney, Walter Clark, Co. L, 1st Reg. B, 128, Camp Dewey, Gl. Lakes, Ill.
Dizney, Wm. L., Batt. D, 19 F. A., Camp McArthur, Tex.
Dodson, C. P., U. S. Naval Training Station, 1st 9th Co., Newport, R. I.
Dooley, John F., Supply Co., 6th Inf., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Douglas, Vee M., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.

Duff, Powell, "Some where in France."
Duncan, Melvin, 22nd Squadron, Aviation Camp, Waco, Texas.
Early, Clinton, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
East, Edward R., Co. 38, 10th Tr. Bn., 159 Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Eccles, William, Jr., N. A. Corps, U. S. N. Observatory, Washington, D. C.
Edgcomb, Glenn.
Edwards, Donald H., Medical Reserve, Columbus, O.
Edwards, John Paul, Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, Corp. Thomas, Jr., Co. M, 56th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.
Edwards, Lieut. Robert N., Aviation Concentration Camp, Morrison, Va.
Engle, Lieut. Stanley L., 354th Inf., Camp Funston, Kans.
Ernberg, Otto, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Evans, Clyde.
Evans, Fred.
Evans, John F., 439 Aero Squad, Vancouver Bks., Vancouver, Wash.
Fairchild, Jas. T., 32 Co. 8th Bat., 159th Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Farmer, Frank, Camp Sherman, O.
Fenwick, Leonard L., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Felton, Corp. Flavell L., Co. "A" 35 Inf., Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex.
Fielder, Leonard, Hdq. Detach. 159 Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Fielder, William, Hdq. Detach. 159 Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Flannery, Arch., Camp Custer, Mich.
Flannery, Elmo, 16th Aero S. Squad, A. E. F., via New York P. M.
Flint, Sgt. Sherman, Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.
Foster, Samuel, Ambulance Corps, 15 M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kans.
Franklin, Harlan, 1st Co. C. A. C., Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
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French, Marvin M., U. S. S. Pocahontas, P. M. New York City.
French, Otis J., care Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
French, Albert, Voc. Tr. Dtc. N. A., Co. B, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frost, 1st Lieut. Cleveland C., School of Fire 164th F. A. Bgd., Camp Funston, Kansas.
Fulks, Elliott L., Hdq. Co. 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Gabbard, Serg. E. Blaine, Ambulance Corps No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.
Gabbard, John B., 336th Inf., C. E., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Gay, Colson, France, via New York.
Gibbs, Cecil, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Gibbs, Warren, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Gillen, Roy, Co. L, 10th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Glista, Joe, 18 Co., 5th Inf. Depot Bgd., Camp Devens, Mass.
Godfrey, Capt. Chauncey, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.
Golden, Leo, Camp Taylor.
Griffin, Lieut. Arleigh C., Fort Andrews, Mass.
Griffin, Fleming B., M. D. Hdq. Adv. Sec. L. of C. A. E. F. France.
Gross, Frank, Co. M, 4th Inf., Gettysburg, Pa.
Gross, Orville, Recruit C. A. C., Fort Mott, Salem, N. J.
Hackett, Serg. H. W., Line 272, Kelly Field No. 1, San Antonio, Tex.
Hall, Lieut. John M., G. Co. 53, Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Haley, Corp. Earl D., Ord. Depot, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Halzak, George, U. S. Gen. Hosp. No. 7, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
Hannah, Robt. N., Co. B, 57th Eng., Camp Laurel, Md.
Hart, Lieut. Joseph, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Harrel, Gordon, 10th Inf. Med. Dpt., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Harrison, Creed O., U. S. S. So. Dakota, P. M. New York City.
Hammond, Sergt. Benjamin, 333rd Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hays, Sgt. Earl T., 18th Co. 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Hays, Herbert, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hendree, George, 42 Inf. Con. Q. M., Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Heckman, Walter W., Asst. Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hdq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hill, Ernest B., Canlins, Co. 1, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Hilliard, D. Moss, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hilliard, Dudley, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hillman, Jas. E., Co. E, 20th Eng., Camp American University, Washington, D. C.
Hook, John T., Caisson Co. 2, 142th Ammunition Train, 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hoffman, Clarence, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hoffman, Frank, U. S. Aviation Corps, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Hoffman, Glenn, Government Accountant, Detroit, Mich.
Hogg, Harvey, Co. D, 2nd Ky. Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Howard, Richard, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Howard, George, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Howard, John, Forward, Birchfield, Ky.
Howard, Ray L., 6th Depot Btry., Guelph, Ontario, Can.
Howell, Marcus, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hudspeth, 1st Lieut. William R., 333rd Reg. Supply Co., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hubbard, Lloyd, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Huff, Capt. E. W., Hdq. San. Tr., Camp Dix, N. J.
Humphrey, R. R., 608 Aero Inf. Sqd., Aviation Camp, Waco, Texas.
Hunter, Harry S., Batt. A, 19th F. A., 32nd Div. A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.
Hunter, Hinton H., 108 Co., 8th Reg., U. S. Marine, Galveston, Texas.
Hylton, Charles, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Imrie, Lieut. N. A., 36 Coleman St., London, England.
Imrie, Jack, 36 Coleman St., London, England.
Isaacs, Capt. M. J., 326 F. A., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Ison, Sgt. D. B., Co. D, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Ison, David L., 37 Co., 10 Bn. 159 D. B., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Johnson, Corp. Clyde, 146 F. A. 41st Division, A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.
Johnson, Lambert, Co. 1, 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Johnson, Stanley, Co. No. 45, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.
Johnson, Steve, U. S. N. Base Hospital, Hampton Roads, Va.
Jones, Elam, 244 Aero Squad, Parkfield, Tenn.
Jones, Simon, Co. B, 46th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Jones, John R., Voc. Tr. Dtc. N. A., Co. B, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jenkins, Charles N., Supply Co. 35, 322 Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
Keffler, Lieut. Albert H., A. S. S. C., Camp Dick, Dallas, Tex.
Kelly, Burton, Q. M. Dept., Columbus, O.
Killin, E. L., Co. C, 147 Inf., Montgomery, Ala.
Kimball, Paul W., 122 Service Sqd., Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.
Kincaid, Bradley, Co. E, 336th Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Kitchen, Sam D., Line 1, Recruit Div., 1st Tr. Bgd., Kelly Field No. 1, S. San Antonio, Tex.
Leavitt, Roland S., 147 Aero Squad, A. E. F., via N. Y. City.
Lewis, Corp. Fred. H., C. A. C., 2nd Co., Fort Sherman, C. Z.
Lewis, Hugh, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Lewis, Noah, Co. L, 10th U. S. Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Lewis, Lieut. M. G., Camp Lee, Va.
Lewis, Emerson, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Lewis, James, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Linton, Leo S., Died at Camp MacArthur, Texas, February 3, 1918.
Lockin, Earl, 47 Aero Sqd., A. E. F., via N. Y. P. O.
Lynch, Sergt. Dora, 52nd Inf., Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mareum, Leonard, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Marcus, Charles, 112 Fld. Sig. Bn., Co. C, Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Martin, Sergeant Robert, Med. Dept., 14th F. Z., Fort Sill, Okla.
Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.
May, Bruce, Supply Co. 313, Q. M. C. N. A., A. E. F. via New York.
May, G. H., 87th Aero Squadron, Bark Field, Memphis, Tenn.
Marlow, George, Co. 2, Squad. 335, Aviation, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
McCann, Homer, Reg. 8, Co. 81, Great Lakes, Ill.
McCann, John, 309th Eng. Corps, Camp Taylor, Ky.
McComas, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allentown, Pa.
McGuire, Ben, France, E. F. Co. M, 9th Inf., via N. Y.
McGuire, Lee, U. S. Naval Radio School, H. U., Cambridge, Mass.
McGuffey, William, U. S. S. Mississippi, care Post Master, New York City, Div. X.
McKay, Lieut. Walter H., Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.
McMullin, Samuel, 159th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Meuzie, Leonard, 120th Co., 1st Rep. Bat. U. S. M. A. E. F., N. Y. City P. M.
Michaels, Mamma, Richmond Tr. School Ditch, State Fair Grounds, Richmond, Va.
Miller, Robert E., Prov. Fire Co. 1, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mockhee, William, 1st Plat., 87 Sqd., 13th Co., Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Morgan, Reuben, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Morgan, Rufus, Med. Dept., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Moore, Edwin, Hdq. Co. 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Moore, Harold, Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Moore, George W., 379 Aero Squad, Taffiaferro Field No. 3, Texas.
Murphy, Lieut. Robt. E. Lee, 183 Aero Squad, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.
Murrell, Jesse L., Bar. 830 N. C. 8, Camp Decatur, Ill.

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Nickell, Ira, Lieut., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Ogg, Wm. Emory, Co. G, 51 Inf., Camp Forest, Ga.
Osborn, J. O., Co. D, 6th Eng., A. E. F., P. M., New York City.
Parker, Clarence, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Parker, Sgt. Thos. L., Co. F, 306 Am. Tr. D-4, Camp Jackson, S. C.
Parker, Robert, Co. L, 120th Inf., Service Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Parsons, Chester, Marine Bar., Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
Patin, Ralph, Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.
Pearson, Leland E., 32nd C, 154 Depot B. Camp Meade, Md.
Perkins, U. S. S. Jenkins, Postmaster, New York City.
Perry, Frank, Co. H, 2nd W. Va. Inf. Perry, Penn. Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Phipps, Glenn, Ambulance Corps 24, Fort Clark, Texas.
Phipps, Glenn C., A. C. 21, Douglas, Ariz.
Picklesimer, Parnell, Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Pizman, Huram, 35 Co., 9th Bn., 159 Depot Bgd., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Pitman, Corbett, U. S. S. Keats, care, via N. Y. P. M.
Porter, C. M. Clay, Co. E, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Porter, Donald, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Hdq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Powell, Sgt. W. Stanley, Co. K, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Puckett, John Allen, Co. G, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Rackley, Lloyd, Co. J, 6th Reg., Camp Perry, Chicago, Ill.
Raine, James Watt, Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Reams, Robert, Inf. Co. D, Med. Tr. Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Redden, Sergt. E. A., Co. C, 3rd Balloon Squad, A. E. F. via N. Y. P. M.
Reid, Harry B., 33 Aero Squad, A. E. F. via N. Y. City P. M.
Richardson, William K., Med. Dept., Ft. Sill, Okla.
Rice, Augustus, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Ritter, Corp. Henry A., Co. C, Fld. Sig. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Reynolds, Taylor, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Roark, Edward, 18 F. A. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Tex.
Roberts, Dean Scott, U. S. S. Nebraska, 10th Div., Fortress Monroe, Va.
Robertson, Jackson, Co. C, 23rd U. S. Eng. A. E. F., France, via N. Y. P. M.
Robie, Carroll, Hdq. Co. 149th Reg. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Robinson, Charles, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Robinson, Fred, Millshoro, O., R. R. 2 Forward.
Robinson, James S., 61st Inf., Co. K, Charlotte, N. C.
Robinson, Miss Minnie Jane, Amb. Co., Base Hospital, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Rogers, John L., "Over There."
Rogers, William, Co. K, 1st Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Rust, S. R., 305th M. G. Bat., Co. C, Camp Upton, N. Y.
Ryze, Felix, Hdq. Co. 120 Inf., Camp Sevier, N. C.
Sapp, Claud, U. S. Naval Tr. Camp, Portland, N. H.
Sandlin, Floyd, U. S. S. Nevada, Postmaster, New York City.
Scott, Frank, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Sellers, Rudolph, Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Settle, Mark, First Machine Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Sharp, Dewey F., 22 Aero Squad, A. E. F. via New York City, P. M.
Shorte, Serg. Braxton C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Short, Lieut. Cyrus P., Ft. Oglethorpe, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Shorlie, Serg. D. C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Simpson, Green T., Corpus Christie, Tex. Co. F, 5th U. S. Eng.
Slagle, Dean, Electric Div. Detachment Enlisted Specialists, Fort Monroe, Va.
Stemp, Lieut. Alfred C., Bat. B. F. A., Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Tex.
Smith, Verne Corbett, Co. H, 332 Inf., Camp Sherman, O.
Smith, Frederic L., 324 Field Hospital, Barracks L. 1, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Smith, J. W., Co. 310, U. S. Amb. Co., Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.

Smith, John W., 4th Co. Inf., Casuals, A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.
Smith, W. J. P., Officer's Training Camp, Porto Rico.
Smithers, Frank, Co. B, 335 Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Sparks, Cloyd, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Spence, Sgt. E. L., Co. I, 18th Inf. A. E. F., via N. Y. P. O.
Spence, Sgt. W. F., 4th Co., 1st T. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Spink, Corp. Paul, 1st Co. Military Police, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Spurlock, Goodloe, U. S. S. Beale, via N. Y. P. M.
Stiwell, Lieut. Abner J., Co. G, 312nd Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
St. Clair, Ray L., Military Branch, Y. M. C. A. No. 30, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Stout, Charles E., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Street, Arvel, Med. Dept. 80th T. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Tate, J. Harl, Camp Sevier, Army Y. M. C. A. Sevier Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Taulbee, Selden, Eng. Corps, El Paso, Texas.
Taylor, Howard E., Y. M. C. A., 12 Rue D'Agnessau, France.
Templeton, R. R., Camp Greenleaf, Y. M. C. A. Mil. Br., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Terrell, B. Harold, Co. M, 1st Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Thomas, Clay, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Travis, Vand A., Ft. Riley, Kans., care of M. O. T. C.
Trosper, Raleigh, H. Co. 6th Inf. Mil. Br., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Turner, Fred, Line 92, Kelly Field, No. 1, S. San Antonio, Tex.
Twiford, Sgt.-Major Otto R., 16th U. S. Aero Squad, A. E. F., France.
Wallace, E. E. Hq. Co., 1st Pioneer Inf., Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
Washburn, Major James H., Annapolis, Ala.
Welsh, Preston F., U. S. Navy, Eng. Welis, E. J., U. S. S. Minneapolis, New York.
Wheeler, Val, Camp Beauregard, La.
Wheeldon, Vernon S., U. S. S. Mississippi, N. Y. P. M.
Wheeler, Frank, Navy.
Wiley, Robert, Naval Radio School, 3 Shepard St., Cambridge, Mass.
Wiley, Lewis A., Naval Radio School, 3 Shepard St., Cambridge, Mass.
Willis, Howard, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Wilson, Frank, U. S. N. Tr. Sta., Norfolk, Va.
Wilson, J. Oscar, Co. 61, Marine Bks., Brooklyn Navy Yards, N. Y.
Wilson, Joseph A., U. S. N. T. S., Co. 118, Norfolk, Va.
Wiseman, Earl, U. S. S. Allan, P. M. New York City.
Wolfe, L. D., 313 Aux. Reg. Sta. Vet. Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Wolford, Capt. Luke P., 323rd M. G. Batt., Camp Sherman, O.
Young, C. Harvey, Fruitland, New Mexico, Forward.

Any information, such as more complete address or additional names for our honor roll are welcome. Help us make our Roll a complete roster of Berea men in the service, one of value as well as one of which we are proud.

LIEUT. F. O. BOWMAN HONORABLY DISCHARGED

It is with regret among his many friends and no little disappointment to the young lieutenant that he should be the victim of an injury received while in line of duty that caused his military career to cease. Lieut. Bowman missed more than half of the work in the second training camp on account of his injury; but in spite of it all, he made good and received the commission of second lieutenant and was sent to Camp Jackson, S. C. for duty, with the hope of his recovery; but immediately on reaching camp he was placed in the Base Hospital and received treatment for several months without improvement and was finally honorably discharged on April 13, 1918, on account of "physical disability incurred while in line of duty." He still is hoping to be reinstated in the course of six months or more. In the meantime he has accepted a position as Pay Master with the Cranberry Iron and Coal Co. He left Saturday to take up his new duty in civilian life. His friends' best wishes go with him.

Little Things in Majority.
Really the most fortunate people in this world are those who can get lots of comfort out of everyday little things, for we find a good many more little things in life than big ones.

If You Could Not Go To School During Regular Term You Should Go The Summer Term.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

NATION DEPENDS ON FARMER

The war has served to exhibit to the country at large, as the country never quite realized before, its dependence upon agriculture and the manifold problems which beset our primary industry. There is reason to believe, therefore, that during the coming year, agriculture will have the active sympathy and co-operation of all citizens and classes who are in position to render aid. The farmers of the United States will not fail to do all that they can in this emergency and, with favorable seasons, they will produce enough to sustain the civil population, to keep our army and navy in fighting vigor, and to supplement the depleted resources of the allies. Every facility that the Department of Agriculture can command to assist them will be freely placed at their disposal.—Department of Agriculture.

HOW TO WIN THE WAR

With our great resources of men and wealth, too many of us have decided that it is not necessary to exert any energy in defeating the Kaiser. Some have been resting easy with the hopes of an early peace. Others have not been awakened to the seriousness of this conflict. Others have been quieted thru German propaganda. Some have rested on their oars with the excuse that they are too old to go to war. All of these excuses are worthless. This is a case wherein every man, woman and child had better exert every possible energy to the assistance of our Government in preference to being taxed to the limit by the Kaiser.

About the first thing that enters a patriotic man's head is where can he work best. Too many of us have wanted to get into some big proposition where we could do something out of the ordinary. The writer has canvassed this field very closely and after careful consideration decided that every man not able to go into the army could, perhaps, work better in his own community with his own acquaintances in a field where he was familiar than to attempt some proposition with which he might not be familiar.

There is, perhaps, no other class of men in the community that have the same opportunity in their own section as that of livestock breeders. These men are rated as leaders in their districts. Their word should have weight. Let every man canvass his territory and do all he can do all the time. Let there be no jealousy. It matters not who may assume leadership in a district. Let the other man take the responsibility for his own mistakes and failures, but keep working. Results may not be noticeable, but the effort and spirit should remain true to this Government above all other things at this time. Carefully watch for German propaganda, which is being scattered broadcast thru this country by every possible means that the Kaiser and his followers can spread. Remember that those criminals have decided to control the world. Those individuals who are not loyal to this cause, which have been protected and fostered with our great American institutions, should be watched carefully, not only at this time but so long as they shall live. The German propaganda has been developed in a very scientific manner. Let no man give an inch but stand squarely and whole-souled for this Government until this war is won.

TO MEMBERS OF BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB RAISING PIGS

The following facts must be well understood before you can feed your pig or any other animal intelligently. All feeds are composed of (1) Protein, (2) Carbohydrates, (3) Fat, (4) Mineral matter of Ash, and (5) Water.

Protein in feed stuffs produces lean meat, muscle, tissue, hide, hair, blood, etc., or, in other words, growth in animal.

Carbohydrates in feed stuffs produce fat, heat and energy in the animal, but not growth.

Fat, or oil, in feed stuffs produces fat, heat and energy in the animal body, serving the same purposes as carbohydrates.

Mineral matter is used by the animal in making bone and in many processes is essential to growth and maintenance.

Water is very necessary, because about 75 per cent of the weight of the animal body is water. It is used in the work of digestion.

Your pig should be fed, at first, so it will grow and make a large frame work. Do not attempt to fatten the young pig. This would be a serious mistake.

Give the young pig feeds which contain a large proportion of protein and mineral matter, such as tankage, skim-milk, soy bean meal and wheat middlings. Of course these substances containing a large percentage of protein are fed mixed with corn, mainly to form what is called a "balanced ration," or one which contains the proper proportions of protein, carbohydrates, fat and mineral matter.

Never attempt to feed a young pig on corn alone; corn will produce fat and energy, but not bone and muscle. Growing a pig is like building a barn. You must build the frame work first. After the frame of the hog is produced he should then be fattened.

These rations are given as suggestions. You should talk over the matter of feeding your pig with the county agent before you decide definitely what to use.

You will find a place in your record book to keep a record of the weight of your pig and the kind and amount of feed used. Don't forget to keep this record up-to-date.

We must be very careful and economical this year in feeding pigs. Our country needs pork badly, but we must waste no feed in producing it. I am counting on you to do your very best.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT F. SPENCE
County Agent

TO MEMBERS OF BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB RAISING POULTRY

I hope by this time your chicks are hatched out and doing well.

We have had a favorable spring for hatching, and eggs have hatched well as a general rule. Hot weather retards the growth of chicks, therefore, get as much growth as possible before hot weather comes. Feed your chicks as described in my letter of April 27 to you.

First:

Do not let the hen run with the chicks.

Keep the hen up and let the chicks run.

Second:

Keep the chicks free from lice and coops free from mites. (See U. S. Farmers' Bulletin, No. 801 "Lice and Mites.")

Third:

Provide the growing young stock with shade during hot weather. Range in the wood lot is excellent, if danger from hawks is not too great.

Fourth:

Do not neglect to supply plenty of fresh cool water.

Fifth:

Remember that greater gains are made and less grain is required if sour milk or buttermilk is fed.

Sixth:

Be sure you don't try to crowd too many young chicks in one coop. Be sure you have made notes in your record book, as you may forget if you put it off.

The men the world calls "lucky" will tell you every one, that success comes, not by wishing, but by hard work, bravely done.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT F. SPENCE
County Agent

TO MEMBERS OF BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB GROWING CROPS

For a club boy to be a winner of a county or state prize with his crop, it is absolutely necessary that his field be very accurately measured. Of course this also is necessary for an accurate report on the crop and in order to secure a Certificate of Merit.

The land should be measured either by a committee from your local club, your local club leader, two disinterested persons, or the county agent. Any plot of ground containing 43,560 square feet, by actual measurement, is an acre. The following land measures may prove useful:

Have corner stakes driven deep enough so they will remain until the crop is harvested. Do not plant closer than twenty inches from your boundary line, as your crop will be taking advantage of land which is not within your field. It is well to have your land measured as soon as possible so that you will not be delayed in your work.

The British meat shortage is being felt more severely than at any time since the war was started. That the shortage is not confined to meats, however, is shown by the fact that effective control of the milk supply is being considered, in order to meet a possible greater shortage later in the year, and that some sections of English labor are favoring extensions of the compulsory rationing system to bread, cheese and tea.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.75	7.75	7.75
Amount due March 27, 1918	17.75	19.75	20.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1	7.75	7.75	7.75
Total for Term	\$25.50	\$27.50	\$28.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	6.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.25	7.25	7.25
Amount due March 27, 1918	17.25	19.25	20.25
Board 5 weeks, due May 1	7.25	7.25	7.25
Total for Term	\$24.50	\$26.50	\$27.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

	Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business		
	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Seamanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

The American's Creed

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States, a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

"THE WORK OF THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION"

An Essay by one of our Home Science Seniors

On August 10, 1917, on his birthday, Mr. Herbert Hoover was officially and formally appointed as Food Administrator of the United States. But before this appointment he was originating new ideas, formulating plans, and gathering together workers, which resulted in bringing into existence the present nation wide spirit of conservation. Fortunately, Mr. Hoover knew the hopelessness of not "practicing what you preach"; so first of all in his own home he practiced the true service of saving.

The purposes of the Food Administration, according to Mr. Hoover's words, are threefold: "First, to so guide and control the trade in the fundamental food products as to eliminate unreasonable speculations, competition, and extortion, and to stabilize prices in the most essential products. Second, to guard our exports so that we may retain sufficient supplies for our own people to stand against the world's shortage. Third, that we may encourage in every manner within our power the saving of food in order that we may increase exports to our Allies." In order to carry out the hopes and purposes of Mr. Hoover, a set of rules were made by the Administration and approved by the President. The following are of most importance to us: "First, when purchasing flour, buy at the same time an equal weight of some cereal (rice, oatmeal, cornmeal, Irish and sweet potato flour, or buckwheat). Second, retailers are to sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of these other cereals." However, the policy of the Food Administration is not to merely enforce these rules—it is appealing to the patriotism of every true American to conform willingly and eagerly with these plans. Then after the purchasing of the food materials see that strictest conservation is practiced, both in the preparation and consumption.

How can this be accomplished? Only thru sincere and earnest daily cooperation in the 20,000,000 kitchens, and at the 20,000,000 dinner tables in the United States. The proof of the statement, "Food will win the war," remains with the controllers of consumption—housewives, hotel and cafeteria managers, and they need advice as to the basis to adopt. Here is where the Food Administration aids greatly. It is a body deliberately planned to cooperate in the distribution as well as in the production of food-stuffs for the benefit of all.

Of all our people 70% are thrifty and careful as any of other nation, but the extravagance of a few would soon destroy the efforts and results of those who try to conserve—hence the need of universal conservation. But it is not the desire of the Food Administration to

bring it about by cruel force, like the powerful autocracy of Germany, but by hearty cooperation of the individual.

The work of the Administration is to arouse and maintain the interest of all American people in this crisis. So, to meet the situation, thousands of dollars are being spent, to say nothing of the sacrifice and work which must follow.

Great factories for the purpose of performing the experiments are being established. Here the best of chemists are employed to test and try out the new substitutes—for the foods most needed by our soldiers and the allies. Substitutes we must use—but the Food Administrators are taking this precaution, so that only those which are nutritious and high in food-value will be advocated. When our people adopt these substitutes, that much more of the real food needed by the soldiers will go to them, helping to carry on the great struggle for democracy, in which we are now involved.

Then, too, war gardens are being encouraged, if wisely planned and cultivated the results are startling. In the small back yard in the city, enough fresh fruits and vegetables can be produced to entirely supply the needs of the average family. Thereby, saving the railroad cost of transporting these supplies from another part of the country, and saving its cars for transporting essential food-stuffs for the soldiers and allies.

The foods we are advised to conserve are meat, fat, sugar and wheat—chiefly wheat. But it is not true, what so many believe, that the Administration is trying to monopolize and control the entire wheat crop. The plan is this—over the whole United States there is one Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover. Then in each state there is one State Administrator, and in each county one County Administrator, the latter whose duty it is to get in personal touch with each individual, giving advice and instruction along every line of production and conservation. Now as the wheat harvest draws near, the County Administrator will have supervision over the threshing, storing and shipping of the wheat, seeing that none is wasted. Where heretofore there has been carelessness and extravagance of the one, little insignificant grain, our valuable supervisor will now conserve it, making each grain count.

Not only along the few lines I have mentioned is the Food Administration working, but it is promoting and securing a universal sentiment which will result in the right and patriotic spirit of production and consumption, proving the slogan, "Food will win the war."

The article that appeared in this department in the last issue was an essay by Geneva Lawson, a Home Science Senior girl.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patent \$10.90@11.35; rye flour, Northwestern blended \$10@11.

Hay—No. 1 Timothy \$23@24, No. 2 \$20@22.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$19@20, No. 2 \$15@18, No. 1 clover \$15@17.

Oats—No. 2 white 76@76½c, standard white 75@75½c, No. 3 white 74½@75c, No. 2 mixed 72@72½c, No. 3 mixed 71@72c.

Corn—White ear \$1@1.55, yellow ear \$1@1.40, mixed ear \$1@1.40.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46½c, centralized creamery extras 44c, Brail 41½c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 30½c, firsts 29½c, ordinary firsts 27½c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs. 46@50c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 30c; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 24c; under 4 lbs, 14c; roasters, 18½c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$11@17; butcher steers, extra \$12.50@15, good to choice \$11.50@13, common to fair \$8.50@11; heifers, extra \$12@14, good to choice \$11@12, common to fair \$7.50@10.50; cows, extra \$11@12, good to choice \$9.50@10.75, common to fair \$6.75@8.50; canners \$7@7.50; stockers and feeders \$9.50@11.

Calves—Extra \$14.50, fair to good \$12@14.25, common and large \$7@10.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$17.50@17.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$17.65, medium and mixed \$17.65, stags \$10@12.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@15.50, light shippers \$17.65.

Sheep—Extra \$12.50@13, good to choice \$11.50@13.50, common to fair \$6@11.

There are now 20 uniforms for women in war work in the United States. They are for munition workers, telephone and radio operators, yeomen, employees of Shipping Board and the Food Administration, Red Cross workers, Y. M. C. A. workers, Woman's Motor Corps, Girl Scouts, and students of the National Service School of the Woman's Naval Service.

USE OF SUGAR BY MANUFACTURERS IS CURTAILED

Manufacturers using sugar, except to make essential food products, have been on strict rations, the United States Food Administration announces, in order to assure sufficient supplies for home canners and the commercial manufacturers of preserves, jams, and other food-stuffs regarded as essential. The restrictions which went into effect May 15 and limit the consumption by manufacturers of the less essentials, particularly confectionery and soft drinks, to 80 per cent of last year's requirements.

Manufacturers of nonedible products will be forced to go entirely without sugar.

Included in the class with confectionery and soft drinks, the condiments, soda water, chocolate, candies, beverage sirups, fruit sirups, flavoring extracts, chewing gum, cocoa, sweet pickles, wines, cereals and instant sugar. Those who entered the business or increased their capacity after April 1, 1918, however, will be cut off entirely.

Manufacturers of essential food-stuffs will be permitted to buy sufficient sugar to meet their full requirements. In this class come preservers and packers of vegetables, cutsup and chili sauce, fruits and milk, manufacturers of jam, jelly and preserves, tobacco and explosives, apple butter, and glycerin, ice cream (not including sherbets and water ices), druggists (for medicines), and producers of honey.

Ice cream is put in the preferred class.

Improve the roads and get out of the groove of stagnation.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 10—Second Quarter,
June 9, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of Lesson, Mark 14:17-25—Memory Verse 1 John, 3:16—Golden Text, Mark 14:38—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearna.

The incidents of our special lesson verses are Jesus' sorrowful announcement that one of them would betray him, and his eating the passover, and institution of the supper by which his redeemed show forth his death till he come; but we must try to consider the whole chapter. Verses 12 to 31 take us to the upper room where they kept the passover; and all that he did and said that last evening that he spent with them before he suffered is recorded more fully in Luke 22:7-38 and John 13 to 17 inclusive. The rest of the lesson chapter tells of Gethsemane and his arrest and his being brought before the high priest and the council. May the Lord give us what he would have us to receive from this wonderful portion. As to the place where they kept the passover, some one has suggested that it may have been the home of Mary the mother of Mark, whose husband was probably still alive at that time, and Mark may have been the man hearing the pitcher of water. (See an article on page 4 of July, 1917, Kingdom Tidings.) Luke says that Peter and John were sent to prepare the passover. One thing that interests me much in this record, as well as in that of the ass' colt, is that they found it just as he told them (vs. 16; Luke 19:32), and my heart is often saying, "I believe that, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts 27:25). He had a great desire to eat that passover with them, for he would not eat it again until fulfilled in the Kingdom of God (Luke 22:15-16). This leads us back to the night in Egypt when the nation was born, and when there was safety only where he saw the blood, and points us onward to the rebirth of the nation at his coming according to Mic. 7:15, 16; Jer. 16:14, 15. Some of the sad events in that room that evening were the presence of the betrayer and the strife among the disciples as to which of them should be the greatest (vs. 18-21; Luke 22:24). He was always a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, misunderstood, unknown, hated, persecuted, and all for us, that being redeemed by his blood, we might follow in his steps. As a servant washing their feet he gave them an example of the lowliest service and Paul caught the right attitude when he spoke of himself as "Serving the Lord with all humility of mind" (Acts 20:19).

In our brief space we hardly dare venture on anything from the wonderful discourse and prayer of John 14 to 17, but we venture to suggest that it should be our constant aim in all things and at all times to glorify God; that under all circumstances we may know his peace and have untroubled hearts, and be sustained by the assurance that he longs to have us see and share his glory (John 14:13, 14, 27; 16:33; 17:4, 22-24). Do not fail to lay to heart his words concerning the one whom he has sent us in his stead till he shall come again, the Holy Spirit, the Comforter and Teacher and abiding friend (John 14:26, 17, 26; 16:26; 16:7, 8).

Now let us see him in Gethsemane, not forgetting to listen to the hymn or psalm they sang before they left the upper room (vs. 26-42). Note the boasting of the disciples and his sorrowful reference to Zech. 13:7. He left eight of the disciples just inside the garden and took a little farther with him Peter and James and John; then he left them and withdrew about a stone's cast farther, and knelt down and fell on his face and prayed that if it were possible this cup might pass from him. This cup had no reference to Gethsemane, but to the seeming possibility of the agony in the garden killing him and his not reaching Golgotha. He prayed to be delivered from death in the garden, and he was heard and answered, and an angel strengthened him. This is to me all very clearly stated in Heb. 5:7, taken with the facts in the gospels. How much we all, as well as the weak and unsympathetic disciples, need his admonition to watch and pray, for though the spirit may be ready, the flesh is weak (vs. 38).

The kiss of Judas, the arrest, the leading him away as a prisoner to the high priest, the forsaking of him by all the disciples in all most pitiful reading; and when we remembered that he suffered all this willingly to fulfill Scripture, for they could not touch him if he had not allowed them to do so, it is all too wonderful for us to grasp. I like to see him going forth to meet those who came to take him, saying to them: "Whom seek ye?" and when they answered, "Jesus of Nazareth," he said just two words: "I am," and they all went backward and fell to the ground (John 18:4-8). How apt we are to blunder as Peter did with the sword, and need him to remedy the blunder (vs. 47, 48). The young man of vs. 51, 52 was probably Mark himself. The abuse he suffered at the hands of the chief priests and council, the false witnesses, the smiting of the servants, their blindfolding him and spitting upon him and buffeting him, is all too awful; but may our hearts truly say, "All for me," and may all this on our behalf lead us to be, if possible, more devotedly his. This same Jesus will come again in glory (vs. 62) and we shall come with him (Col. 3:4).

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

ANOTHER CORPORATION TAKES A WHACK AT JOHN BARLEY CORN.

From a statement recently put in the pay envelope of each employee of the Pennsylvania Rubber Co.

"The money in this envelope is yours, to use as you see fit. It may be devoted to the good of your family if you have one; if not, to your own betterment or the improvement of those who are to any degree dependent upon your efforts. . . . What we have to say is a statement for the guidance of some, if they desire to remain in our employ. Eighty-five per cent of the discontent and trouble generated in this factory can be traced to men who, on account of careless habits, have become discontented with themselves and have endeavored to spread dissatisfaction.

"Do not think that you can wake up with a headache and wish the consequences on us. Also eliminate at once the idea that you can continue to lay off without cause and retain your position. The 'cramps in the stomach' is becoming old to a point that it is almost non-existent. Above all, remember that the man who does not take proper care of his family cannot remain in the employ of the Pennsylvania Rubber Co. . . . We announce the platform upon which we stand in order that any who may desire to work under more liberal conditions may migrate before extremely cold weather sets in."

WHY WORRY ABOUT CONCURRENT LEGISLATION?

The anti-prohibitionists are making a ferocious bugaboo out of the difficulties that supposedly will arise from concurrent enforcement of the prohibition amendment by federal and state governments. They suggest the possibility of the inflicting of a double conviction for one crime, a conflict between the laws of the state and federal government, etc.

As a matter of history, concurrent legislation by the federal and state governments has been tested and found to work successfully. Attention was called to this fact by Congressman E. Y. Webb at the time of the hearing and vote on the amendment in the house: "Counterfeiting is peculiarly a national offense," said Mr. Webb, "because it is offensive to the integrity of the national money, and yet nearly all the states have statutes condemning and punishing counterfeiting. But there the jurisdiction is concurrent, and if the state gets hold of a counterfeiter first the federal government sometimes lets the state handle it, but often asks the state to turn him over to the federal government. But the states have the right to enforce their laws against counterfeitters because the congress has given them the jurisdiction."

A TRAITOR TO HIS OWN BODY. One of the strongest arguments that a physician can offer against the use of alcohol is its paralyzing effect upon the white blood corpuscles. These are our chief agents in defense against disease. When some morbid element enters the blood stream it is the duty of the white corpuscles to cast out. But the user of alcohol is lacking in this defense because he has been a traitor to his own body, taking into it that which destroys the power of his defenders. This is the explanation of the high death rate when pneumonia, typhoid, or other serious diseases attack habitual drinkers. It also explains the reluctance of the surgeon to operate upon a heavy drinker. The patient is lacking in that vital element known as "resistance." He has destroyed himself.—From "A Physician's Testimony on Alcohol," by Charles H. Lerrigo, M. D.

BANKS CASH PAY CHECKS.

The Deseret Evening News, recounting the changes wrought in Salt Lake City in five months of prohibition, says that very few of the places formerly occupied by saloons are vacant. These vacancies, we are told, are not chargeable to lack of would-be tenants or to a general slump in business, but to the undesirability of the locations for other business. The percentage of vacant buildings existing at present in the business district is no greater, according to real estate men, than before prohibition went into effect. The people today have the pleasure of seeing restaurants, grocery stores, meat markets, dry goods and clothing stores and many other sorts of stores in rooms formerly occupied by saloons.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE SEVENTY-FOUR PER CENT.

From the Idaho Statesman we learn that during the last two years—the period in which state prohibition has been in force—the bank deposits of the city of Boise have increased 74 per cent; also that the assets of Boise's six banks are 82 per cent greater. These increases are shown by the figures prepared by the banks showing their conditions as of November 20, the date set by the comptroller in his last call.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUTS KEEN ON WAR WORK

A notable feature of scouting in 1917 was the pronounced recognition of the organization as an aid to the government in the conduct of the war.

"Before the war, a boy's greatest ambition was to be quarterback on the football team or pitcher on the baseball team or captain of the athletic team," said Chief Scout Executive James E. West.

"Today, 265,708 of the huskiest boys in America find plenty of excitement and satisfaction in being just scouts. This is because playing games is a side issue in wartime, and scouting is a real job.

"When men are marching away to battle for liberty, real boys are not satisfied to play. When bridges, manufacturing plants, public works in every town and city are in danger from foreign foes, genuine fellows want to do their share in protecting their homes.

"With starvation destroying our friends overseas and war threatening in America, an American boy who is the real thing wants to get his exercise by producing food.

"The Boy Scouts of America are happy because Uncle Sam did not pass them by when he rolled up his sleeves and began to gather his forces. The department of agriculture said, 'We need you,' and in a month thousands of scout gardens were growing. The treasury department said, 'We want your help,' and in two Liberty loan campaigns the scouts gathered more than \$125,000,000 which had been overlooked by older canvassers, and are now hard at work selling War Savings stamps. The food administrator said, 'I'd be glad of your assistance,' and a third of a million scout homes cut down on wheat, meat, sugar and fats and began to spread the doctrine of food conservation. They are also 'government dispatch bearers' for the committee on public information.

"There's more fun in being a scout than in all the athletic sports combined, for it is real work—needed, expected and appreciated by the nation."

MEN CAN BE SCOUTMASTERS.

Uncle Sam must have the service of organized boyhood to win the war.

The Boy Scouts of America are officially working in conjunction with the government in the selling of War Savings stamps and Liberty bonds. President Wilson has made each boy scout in the country his dispatch bearer on his important messages to the people.

Boy scouts are the reliable aids of the Red Cross and the Red Triangle. These boys are in many cases doing the patriotic service of a man.

Theodore Roosevelt says, "The duty of being a scoutmaster comes next in importance to being in active service."

Scouting makes the boy "physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight." This is the type of citizen this country must have.

The ravages of war weaken the nation for generations. Scouting is the best remedy for this weakness. Scouting is outdoor life and will keep one young. It is the best of recreation. It gives a new slant on life. It opens a new world of practical information.

What is more splendid than the companionship and loyalty of a group of fine American boys? The busy man makes the best scoutmaster. No man is too busy to be a patriot.

Scouting is the new patriotism, based upon loyalty to God and to country and service to other people.

SCOPE OF SCOUT SERVICE.

Those many youngsters, organized as the Boy Scouts of America, commanded themselves to the public from the start, says a Southern editor. They are called upon to render important service on every large occasion, and their willingness, discipline and efficiency have been remarked with community pride by observant citizens in general.

The scope of scout service is all the while widening. As helpful to city, state and nation as the organization has been within the last six months in Liberty loan, Red Cross and food conservation campaigns, greater still will be its activities in this new year. The scouts will be utilized by the federal government in many ways.

The boys are always on their mettle and they never tire of duty. No trained soldier could be more obedient to orders and none should be more loyal to his colors.

The wonder is how any city got along as well as it did before the boy scouts came into corporate being. And the more the public sees of them the more sympathetic will be its support. All honor to the scouts and the scoutmasters who instruct and lead them.

BOY SCOUT THRIFT SHOP.

The scouts of Omaha have again made themselves felt in the scout world. They have started a "Boy Scout Thrift Shop." A cobbling class has been formed and all the people of the community have been asked to turn over to the boy scouts all old and discarded shoes.

Under the instruction of an expert the scouts are taught to repair these shoes, and they are then made available at a nominal price for those in need. Over 5,000 pairs were turned in.

WOMAN'S VICTORY

By KITTY PARSONS.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"If you love me, you wouldn't want to go to war! I don't see it at all. You're married, and even if I'm not dependent on you, I don't want you to go—you'll be drafted if they need you badly enough. I can't understand the way you feel at all—you just can't care about me, that's all!" The words came in a rush and the girl who had spoken was trembling with excitement and on the verge of tears.

"You're right, dear, you don't understand," agreed her husband. "You know perfectly well that I do care about you, but there's a special call for men in my line of work just now, and I feel more like a slacker every day I stay away. Can't you see how I feel Dorothy?"

"No, I can't just see it, but if you want to go you needn't stay on my account. I thought a man's wife usually came first, but I guess I'm wrong. By all means, go, if you want to leave me!"

"You're talking nonsense, Dorothy! And of course you know if you put up that sort of an argument, I won't go—at least, not until I'm needed more than I am now. I wish you did not feel as you do," he went on, with an attempt at cheerfulness, "but it can't be helped, I suppose. I'm off for town now—it's late, too. Good-by."

Dorothy caught her breath in a sob as she watched him disappear down the path. It was the first time in two years that they had been married that Tom had gone off without kissing her good-by.

It was with a sense of defeat rather than victory that Dorothy went about her household duties that morning.

Just as she was starting for the bridge club that afternoon, the door bell rang and Polly Anderson breezed in. Polly was the newest bride in their set.

"Oh, Dot," she cried, "I'm so thrilled I can hardly speak! Bob's got a commission as first lieutenant and I'm so proud of him I don't know what to do! Isn't it wonderful?"

Dorothy forgot all about the bridge club and sat down.

"But he'll be sent away, won't he?" she queried vaguely.

"Of course, stupid! You didn't suppose he'd stay here, did you? No, indeed! He's going South a week from today for a while and I suppose he will be sent abroad from there—ever so many of them are."

"How terrible! I'm so very sorry for you, dear!"

"Well, you needn't be! I'm so full of pride over Bob and love for my country thrown in, that there simply isn't room for any other feeling. Don't waste any sympathy on me!"

"But, Polly, you don't want him to go—you sound as if you really did."

Polly held her proud little head higher than ever and winked back a tear.

"If a woman really loves her husband," she began steadily, "she does not actually want to get rid of him. But when his country calls and he hears the call himself, she knows he must go. If he were deaf to that call and she is a true American woman, she could never feel really proud of him again. You understand how it is, Dorothy — you must feel the same yourself about Tom. Every true woman does."

Dorothy sat very still, but when Polly rose to go, she kissed her with a new respect in her manner. She had quite forgotten the bridge club.

When Tom came home a trifle earlier than usual, he found his wife seated before a fire in the living room, busily winding yarn.

"Why, Dot, what are you doing?" "Starting a sweater for you to take away with you," she returned promptly.

Then, at his look of amazement, she ran to him, and seizing the lapels of his coat, almost fiercely, looked up into his face appealingly.

"I've been all wrong, Tom," she told him. "I didn't understand how it was. Of course you've got to go—I didn't realize how men felt about this thing—or women, either, for that matter! But now I see it all, just as plain as day, and I want you to go as soon as you're ready—I'll help you every bit I can, too!"

Tom stared at her for a moment. Then he caught her in his arms and held her so close that she could scarcely breathe.

"I can't leave you, darling—I simply can't!" he whispered, and waited for the expected acquiescence. But Dorothy pushed him away and looked straight into his eyes again.

"Yes, you can, dear," she said with a new firmness. "I wouldn't have you stay for anything in the world now, and I never loved you half so much as I do at this minute. It's the only thing to do and if other women can give their men up, I guess I can, too. I'm proud that you want to go—I would break my heart to have you feel a slacker, now that I understand. I was one myself this morning, but I'm not any more."

After a few minutes' intermission, she added: "I never was so unhappy in my life. This morning I wanted you here. Now I love you too much to keep you from going. Aren't women queer?"

"No, they're wonderful," he returned promptly. "But you are the most wonderful one of all!"

And she didn't even deny it.

Take Care of Your Tires

America's greatest need is for ships—more ships.

Every available vessel is being utilized in government service.

Many ships that have been carrying rubber from Sumatra and Brazil have been taken for active transport duty. The number now left to bring rubber to this country is extremely limited.

This will necessarily force a temporary curtailment of tire production.

So, make the most of the tires you have.

Use good tires.

Take good care of them. Keep them in perfect repair. See that they are properly inflated.

Increase their mileage by careful driving. Keep out of car tracks and away from bumps. Don't scrape the curb or apply brakes too suddenly.

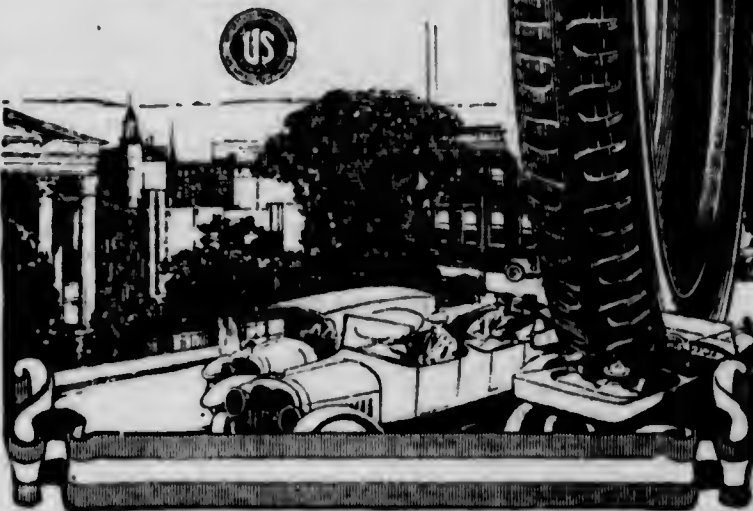
Get every mile your tires have in them.

Only in that way can you be assured of your car's continuous service—and remember, your tire is a vital war-time necessity.

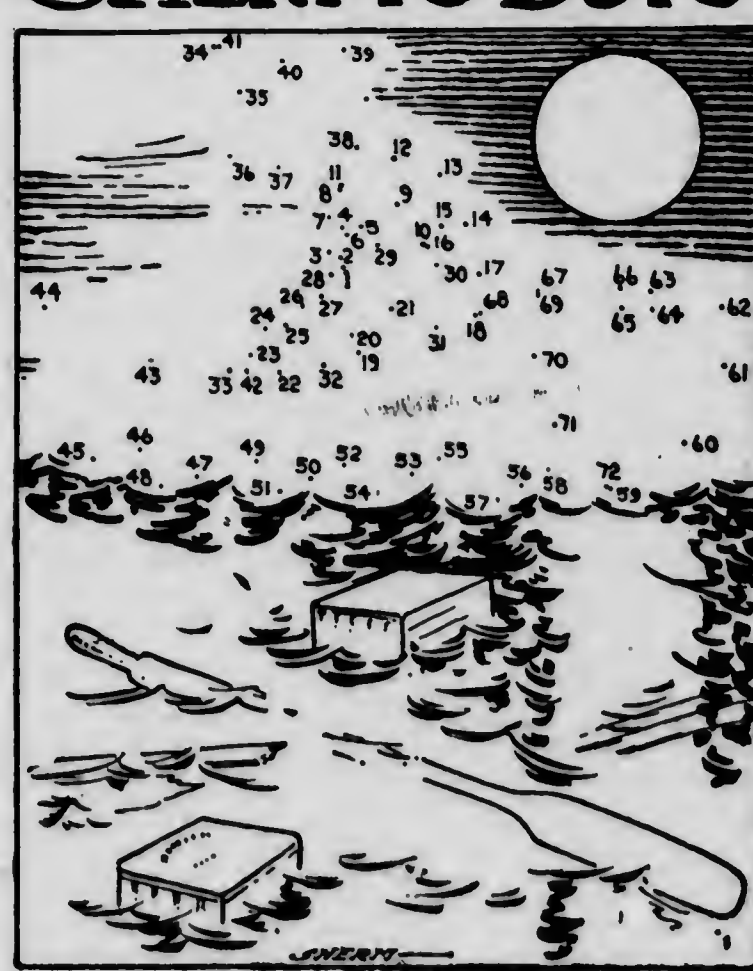
So again,

—take care of your tires.

United States Tires are Good Tires



SHERM'S DOTS



THE DOTS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

By Clifford Leon Sherman.

Dear Folks:—We didn't have any more excitement on our trip over, with the exception of one incident, which I must write about. The last day out was very quiet, and we had an inspection to see if everything would be all right when we landed. One of the lookouts sighted something about dark which he thought was a submarine, but it turned out to be a floating log. Then, as the moon came up, we ran into a lot of wreckage and the ship slowed down and a few minutes later we picked up a

SAMMY.

To complete the picture, draw a line from dot 1 to dot 2, then from dot 2 to dot 3, and so on.

(Copyright, 1917, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Wouldn't Break His Promise.

"Will you kindly place this cigar in my mouth and light it for me?" "Good heavens, man! Are you too lazy to lift your arm?" "No, I promised my wife I wouldn't put another cigar in my mouth for six months."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

What It Really Proves.

"Almost all the great wars in history have started in April," says a Harvard historian. Which goes to prove that mere man would rather fight than go through the ordeal of spring housecleaning. — Rochester Post-Express.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Carico

Carico, May 26. — We are having so much wet weather people are getting behind with their farming. — Born recently to Mr. and Mrs. George Helton, a fine boy named John L. — Forty-seven of our boys answered the U. S. call the 25th of May. May glory and victory be theirs. — Foster Evans, of Life, was visiting relatives of this place today. — People are complaining a good deal of their corn not coming up. — The tillard of Parrott bought a mule and wagon of Bert Summers for \$210. — Mrs. Harvey Hundley is very poorly. — S. P. Browning of Greenmount has about completed his tan bark peeling in these parts. — The wheat and oat crops look fine here. — Harve Hundley sold S. P. Browning two hogs for \$27.95 last week.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, May 20. — Farm work is behind on account of wet weather. Some farmers are complaining that their corn is not coming up well. — Hiram Judd and Miss Laura McIntosh of Jackson, Breathitt County, were married. They hope to make their home at Gray Hawk. — Our Christian Endeavor meeting is well attended; we hope to make this society the best in the county. We have about one hundred in attendance each Sunday at our Sunday-school.

Green Hall

Green Hall, May 20. — Farmers are getting along fine with their corn planting. — Tomatoes are being grown quite extensively here as there is being a new canning factory installed by the Hughes and Pearson Brothers. — Miss Dahlia Hughes left for Berea Thursday to make an extended visit with relatives and friends. — The protracted meeting which was being conducted by Mrs. Tosh of Ashland at Big Springs came to a close Sunday night. Mrs. Tosh goes to Island City from here for a two weeks stay. — J. E. Wilson has purchased him a home canner and expects to do quite a bit of canning. — The following persons were entertained at dinner Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. F. F. McCollum: Mr. and Mrs. Carter Mahaffey and his family, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hughes and family, Mrs. Dr. Mahaffey and little daughter, Mae, Mr. and Mrs. Hillary King, Mamie Flanery, and Charles Pierson. — Emma E. McCollum attended church at Big Springs Sunday night. — Hello, Conkline! Wake up, we want to hear from you over there.

CLAY COUNTY Vine

Vine, May 24. — Owing to the wet weather, the farmers are getting behind with corn planting and hoeing. — Frank Ponder, who has been employed at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the past months, visited relatives and friends at this place the past week. He is expected to be called to the U. S. Army in June. — Misses Rosa and Effie Grimes of Laurel Creek spent from Friday to Sunday with relatives at this place. — Sunday-school is progressing nicely at this place. — Some of the boys in this community have been called to help Uncle Sam. — Charley Ferguson has returned to Kings Mills, Ohio, for the summer. — John Hoper and Miss Edith McQueen were recently married at the bride's home. May their lives be long and happy.

CLARK COUNTY Log Lick

Log Lick, May 26. — Uncle Phillip Lowry, an old and respected citizen of this community, died May 24th and was buried in the Log Lick Cemetery the following day. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. M. P. Lowry of Winchester. The friends and relatives have our sympathy. — Acie Kerr, who is working in Winchester, visited home folks Saturday night and Sunday. — May 30th, in the afternoon here, will be observed in decorating the graves of the dead, and church services; several preachers will be here that day. — Bro. James Lunsford of Dreyfus is expected to be present. — W. A. Mathery and wife made a business visit to Winchester last Wednesday. — Farmers in this part of Clark County are not near done planting corn at this time. Gardens, grass and oats are all looking fine and with a good prospect of a fine fruit crop in this part. — Sunday-school is progressing nicely here each Sunday with a big attendance. — Milk cows are selling at prices ranging from \$80 to \$105. — People here have had a hard time finding seed corn, but now all have plenty for seed. — We read the serial "Over There" in the last issue of THE CITIZEN and like the tone very much. — Several traders passed thru here today, on their way to the Winchester court.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Wildie

Wildie, May 27. — Mrs. Esmer Hayes died of tuberculosis Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. She leaves a husband and two small children, a mother, two sisters, and five brothers, besides a host of relatives and friends. The bereaved family have our sympathy. — Mrs. Bradley Robinson of Bonham is visiting her mother, Mrs. G. M. Siguan. — Miss Bernice Phillips, who is going to school at Berea, was with home folks Saturday and Sunday. — Not a very large crowd attended the Red Cross meeting here May 22nd; but one hundred and three dollars were collected for the Second Red Cross War Fund; some interesting talks were given by Dr. and Mrs. M. Pennington, J. W. Brown, and Rev. H. T. Young, all of Mt. Vernon. May this good work go on. — Bradley Siguan and Stephen Langford of this place were among the 66 called from this county to Camp Taylor May 25. — Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hayes of Winchester attended the funeral of Mrs. Esmer Hayes Monday.

Conway

Conway, May 28. — For the past ten days, the weather has been fine and the farmers have been taking the advantage of it, plowing and planting corn. — Matt Howard, who has been confined with measles, is able to be at work again. — J. M. Turpin and son, Goebel, of Hamilton, Ohio, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Cox last week. — Elmore McClure left Friday for the training camp. — Girls, don't worry about the boys; they are going to fight for a just cause. They'll be back. — Miss Laura Taylor, one of the L. & N. operators, is at Flanagan, working third trick. — W. S. Heldon, who has been working third trick at Fort Estill Junction, was home a few minutes Monday.

ESTILL COUNTY Witt

Witt, May 27. — We are having some very fine weather, which farmers are making good use of plowing and planting corn. — The Rev. Mr. Wright filled the Rev. Mr. Young's place at Station Camp, Sunday. — The Ladies Aid at Station Camp gave a friendship meeting Saturday night. The refreshments were ice cream and cake. There was a large crowd and all seemed to enjoy the meeting very much. — R. L. McGeorge of Camp Shelby, Miss., is at home on a six weeks furlough. — Mrs. Whit Hiddle is very sick at this writing. — There were forty-nine boys from this county who left Saturday for military service at Camp Taylor. We wish the boys much luck. — Miss Grace Winn is spending a few days at Louisville. — There has been several cases of mumps at this place.

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, May 27. — Farmers are about done planting corn, and some tobacco has been set. — J. S. Vaughn and family and Verna Etha Sparks attended the decoration at College Hill Saturday. — A little girl baby arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gallagher. The mother and baby are doing well. — Six of our neighbor boys answered to the call of Uncle Sam and left Saturday. Their names are as follows: Frank Stone, Briz Stone, Ward Stone, Martin Thomas, Kelly Hall

and Shelby Gains. — A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alva Puckett the 8th. — J. W. Sparks and wife and daughter narrowly escaped being hurt by their horse getting scared at a motor cycle Saturday afternoon as they were on their way to church. Mr. Sparks was hurt in the back. — Rev. H. H. Taylor of Lerosse filled his regular appointment at Corinth Saturday and Sunday; also preached Sunday night at the Bonna school house. — Mrs. John Woolsey, who has been sick for some time, is no better.

GARRARD COUNTY Harmony

Harmony, May 27. — Thos. Floyd Reynolds, son of the late Sam Reynolds of Crab Orchard, a young farmer, and Miss Bertha Davis, daughter of Joe Davis of this place, a fine girl, were married at Rev. W. McHutchin's last week, and the people of this place join in, and wish them much happiness. — A number of people of this place with your correspondent attended memorial services at Ephesus last Sunday where there was a large concourse of people, and the preaching and speaking were enjoyed by all. Also there was plenty of nice lunch for all. — Several people of this place are calculating on going to Scaffold Cane Baptist Church next Sunday to attend memorial services at that place. — C. C. McClure is building a new house. — The farmers of this place have been having some trouble in getting a stand of corn. Some have their crops to plant the second time. — There is some tobacco set here now, and many of the farmers are planning on putting out large tobacco crops if they can get plants. — Prof. J. B. Hutchins sold four cattle at about ten cents per pound.

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, May 27. — Mrs. C. B. and Miss Mary Bain Wynn have been sick the past week. — Mr. and Mrs. Bonnett Roop of Frankfort and Mrs. Roop and son, Byrd, and granddaughter, Elsie, of Silver Creek spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. John Wynn. — Mr. and Mrs. Ross Robinson are the proud parents of a new baby girl. — An ice cream and strawberry supper was held in the school building Friday night, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. — Mrs. Mary Day and Kate Wells of Maize and John Tatum of Point Leavelle motored to Nicholasville and spent the weekend. — Mr. and Mrs. Chris Sowder, of Point Leavelle entertained Frank Tindler over Sunday. — Miss Kate Ely is clerking in R. L. Ledford's store since Chester Metcalf was called to camp.

MADISON COUNTY Blue Lick

Blue Lick, May 27. — Gardens are developing in luxuriant growth, supplying the table with fresh delicious vegetables, relegating canned goods to the cellars for "left-overs." — Fried chickens now render "meatless" days a thing of the past. — Corn is being cultivated with push and energy. No loafers or idlers will reward the search of the vagrant officers in this section. — The Looney seed corn ordered from Tennessee has proven extremely satisfactory—not a hill missing. Many who deemed corn testing a fallacy have bitterly repented of the fact by having to replant at a great sacrifice of time, labor and money. — Rosa Dalton of Rockcastle, a Berea student, is spending the week-end with Josephine and Aylen Mainous. — Thomas Harris of this vicinity has gone to Franklin, O., to work. His family expect to join him there soon. — Arch Flanery has resigned his position as Physical Trainer in Battle Creek High School and enlisted in the army. He is now at Camp Custer, Mich., in training for service. At present he is officiating as Quartermaster General. He will visit home folks before leaving the states.

Panola

Panola, May 26. — The Rev. John W. Richardson filled his regular appointment here Saturday night and Sunday, with a large attendance. — James A. Fry is slowly improving. — John Cox and wife of this place visited T. J. Garritt of Sandhill from Friday until Sunday. — The Sunday-school at Thomas school-house is progressing nicely with Edny Fritz as superintendent. — Erby Blecknell and wife of this place visited Simpson Hill of Red Lick, Mrs. Blecknell's grandparents, Saturday night and Sunday. — Harvey Wilson of Nicholasville, is in this

neighborhood leasing land for minerals. — Mrs. Annie Chasteen is still improving. — William French's baby is very ill with pneumonia and is not expected to recover. — Hurrah for THE CITIZEN; it is a welcome guest in our home.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, May 27. — Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Chestnut were called to Matt Wednesday, on account of the death of his father. — Mr. and Mrs. William Davis spent Sunday with James Shearer. — J. O. Bowman left Saturday for Camp Taylor. — C. O. Bowman of Silush, Va., is spending a few days at home. — Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson and daughter, Grace, attended the funeral of Mrs. E. A. Albright, Sunday, at Brodhead. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Heltard, May 6th, a fine boy. — Nannie Settle spent Saturday night with Mabel Johnson. — C. L. Johnson of Cincinnati was at home to attend the funeral of Mrs. E. A. Albright.

Coyle

Coyle, May 27. — Most everybody in this neighborhood is through planting corn. Some are complaining about their corn not coming up. — Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winkler went to Estill County Friday night to see the latter's brother, who left for training camp Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Powell were in Berea last Tuesday shopping. — J. M. Powell purchased a mule from John Powell of Panola, for \$160. — Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hendrick were the guests of Wm. Hendrick Saturday night.

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, May 26. — Mr. W. E. Lewis of Silver Creek spent last week with his daughter, Mrs. John Robinson. — George Morton, a colored man aged 81 years, died at his home May 14th. The remains were buried in the family graveyard near here. — The Rev. Mr. Richardson preached at the Christian Church Saturday and Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lunsford had a pleasant visit with her mother part of last week. — W. M. Jones, who has a job in the oil fields at Irvine, was at home over Sunday. — Roy Hensley and Paul Robinson were called in for military service, May 21. Harrison Lunsford and Boyd Lakes were called in for May 25. Lunsford and Lakes were sent home until further notice. — Fred Jones of Illinois is home for a few days stay. — Mrs. Lula Barnes, who was called home on account of the death of her father, James Young, returned to her home in Jackson, Breathitt County, Wednesday. — Mr. and Mrs. Faris Marican, of Middletown, O., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bird Lain.

OWSLEY COUNTY Seoville

Seoville, May 23. — Lazarus Rowland has returned home from Kings Mills, where he has been working for last three months. — Reverend Johnson and Marcum are conducting a revival at Clifty church. They will continue over the coming Sunday. — Clyde Judd has returned to Kings Mills, after helping his father put in a crop of corn. — Miss Dora Bonds has gone to Corbin for an extended visit with her sister. — Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Strong returned to their home at Lexington, May 13. They were accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss Florence Mainous. — Earl Wilson came home, May 22, from Cincinnati, to answer the call for the army; also Emory Flanery has been home several days waiting his call. They both leave Saturday for camp.

Island City

Island City, May 20. — Several oil men have been in our vicinity trying to lease land, offering large sums of money for leases. — Corn seems to be plenty here but the people who have it want \$200 per bushel. — As the oil men lower their drill the gas gets stronger which brought the leaders on the ground to witness the strong indication for oil. — Andy Burch, who has been lingering for some time with consumption, died at his home the 14th inst. — The Southern Methodist Conference is in session at the Southern Methodist Church this week. It is reported that Brother Niram Sizemore will take charge of the Burning Spring Circuit the remainder of the year, as Brother Early lives so far from the work. Brother Sizemore is a young preacher, but is in earnest. — W. T. Bowman of White Hall is visiting among his relatives, he contemplates making his future home in Kellyville, Okla. — The Citizen is on gaining ground as it brings the news that pleases the people. Send in your subscription before prices advance.

Earnestville

Earnestville, May 21. — Rev. G.



ROBINSON HOSPITAL (Inc.)

AND
Training School for Nurses
BEREA, KY.

Up to date Laboratory and X Ray Equipment

SPECIALTIES

Surgery Obstetrics and Gynecology Bacteriologist
DR. B. F. ROBINSON DR. M. M. ROBINSON DR. ALSON BAKER

YANK FLYERS ACTIVE

Lieut. Eddie Rickenbacker Falls
His Third Plane.

United States Men Maintain Big Victory Percentage Over the
Fox Airmen.

With the American Army in France, May 27.—Lieut. Eddie Rickenbacker of Columbus, O., has shot down his third enemy machine. He achieved his latest victory near Thionville.

The shooting down of a German plane, after he had been attacked by four machines, by Lieut. Edward Buford, Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., was officially confirmed.

Lieut. Buford was flying over the enemy lines near St. Mihiel Wednesday when he ran into the quartet of German flyers. He drove for one of them. The German maneuvered and attempted to get Buford in between the other German machines. The American eluded the German and swung homeward.

He was confronted by one Boche and he shot him down just as two others came up. Buford's gun jammed as he turned on the two others. He dived beneath both of them and escaped, returning to his own lines.

It is now permitted to publish for the first time that one of our pursuit squadrons is operating behind the Toul front and their daily patrolling has been making life miserable for the Hunns for several weeks. The best tribute paid to their work was by a sausage balloonist.

"It is seldom that any Boche ventured to cross our lines since these fighters arrived," he said.

The group has more than four victories for every one achieved by the Boche. Their only losses so far are Lufbery, Chapman and Hall. Today the American patrollers were unable to discover a single German machine. The majority of the Americans in the pursuit squadrons were trained in America.

B. Bowman filled his regular appointment at Moore's Sunday with a large crowd. — J. H. Dunigan gave the young folks a social Saturday night, which was enjoyed by all. — Mrs. Matilda Jackson is very ill. — Misses Susie Ketchum, Della Smith, Gladis and Aline Cart spent Sunday and Sunday night with C. T. Gabbard's family. — Miss Vinie Metcalf is the guest of Miss Ida Bowman this week. — George Jackson, of Seoville, visited his mother, Mrs. Matilda Jackson, one day last week. — Uncle Sam has called eight more of our boys to army service. They will start to Louisville Saturday.

Island City

Island City, May 25. — The oil men have struck a good oil well, stopped it up and gone home to take a few days rest. — Fred G. Peters, John D. Chadwell, Matthew Burch, Sherman Hudson, Logan, Thomas and Walter Burch were called to the colors. — There was quite a crowd at the oil well when they struck oil. The men who owned the leases were present and said it was the best of oil. — There was a girl baby born to the wife of John Turner a few days ago, christened Margaret Estella. — The corn planted in this part has come up just fine. Wheat and oats are extra. We are looking for a good season and a

ACADEMY GRADUATING EXERCISES

The Academy graduating exercises will be held in the Tabernacle at 7:30 p. m., June 6. The Department cordially invites you to come out and hear what these young people have to say.

DESTROY 10,000 LBS. OF MEAT

Unfit For Troops, Federal Body Says
—Bad Refrigeration Is Blamed
By Hoover.

Washington.—Charges that beef "unfit for human consumption" has been sold to the United States troops in Texas by Wilson & Co. and Morris & Co., two of the largest packers in the country, were made by the Federal Trade Commission. More than 10,000 pounds of meat shipped to Camp Travis, Texas, has been destroyed by order of the Food Administration. This was all fresh beef, shipped in refrigerator cars and supposedly in good condition. Twenty-six car loads have been condemned in various sections of the country within the last few weeks, according to Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator. No full prosecutions have resulted; no licenses have been revoked. Prosecution undertaken by the Texas authorities failed because the action was brought under a section of the food law that provides no penalties and makes it incumbent upon the Government to prove wilful waste or destruction.

Should Follow Example Set By Gorton.

New York.—"Here is the best Democrat," said Father Joseph Mulry, S. J., President of the Fordham University, elevating the crucifix before 20,000 persons who attended the sixteenth annual military ball at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Father Mulry, who preached the sermon, continued: "He did not ask men to die for selfish ends, but to die that they might aid other men. That is your work." The mass was celebrated by Mgr. John P. Chadwick, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, who was chaplain of the battleship Maine when she was sunk in Havana Harbor.

world of plenty to aid in maintaining right. — Quite a large gathering at the Holiness Church Sunday to hear Mrs. Tosh comment on the Bible. The Rev. George Edwards of South Booneville was present and gave a very interesting exhortation. The meeting will probably last another week. Mrs. Tosh is a fine speaker, and able to interest those who come to hear her.

SWISS CATTLE AND MEAT PRICES FIXED BY GOVERNMENT

The Swiss Federal Government has by decree fixed the maximum price at which farmers may sell cattle for slaughter as well as the prices at which various qualities of butcher's meat may be retailed. Farmers may demand no more than 23 cents per pound for first-class fat beef cattle. The price applies to cattle sold on the farm. If sold in a city or other distant market cost of transportation may be added.

With the exception of sirloin and titlet cuts, retailers may ask no more than 40 cents per pound of beef. The weight of bone must not exceed 25 per cent of the total weight sold.

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER

Than Any Other Brand

WANTED!

Second Growth Black Oak Spokes

2 1/2 x 2 1/2 29 inches long \$50.00 per 1000 pieces

2 1/2 x 2 1/2 16 inches long \$25.00 " " "

3 x 3 1/2 16 inches long \$30.00 " " "

Delivered to our yard at Berea, Ky.

STANDARD WHEEL CO.

REMEMBER

That I have LOTS OF FINE FARMS IN INDIANA listed for sale, and every one a bargain. Write and tell me your wants, I will then describe to you what I have. I feel sure I can fill the bill.

R. E. PETERS

Deputy,

Indiana